HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE FIRST REGIMENT MARYLAND INFANTRY:...

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HISTORICAL RECORD

OF THE

First Regiment

MARYLAND INFANTRY,

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING A

REGISTER OF THE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,
BIOGRAPHIES OF DECEASED OFFICERS, ETC.

War of the Rebellion, 1861-65.

COMPILED BY CHAS. CAMPER AND J. W. KIRKLEY,
(Members of the Regiment.)

WASHINGTON:
GIBSON BROTHERS, PRINTERS.
1871.

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MNW

TO

THE OFFICERS AND MEN

OF THE

FIRST MARYLAND,

AND TO THE

MEMORY OF ITS GALLANT DEAD,

THIS VOLUME

IS

Respectfully Dedicated.

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PREFACE.

THE object of the compilers of this volume is to present a plain and unvarnished history of the organization, movements, battles, &c., of the FIRST REGIMENT OF MARYLAND VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, during the Secession Rebellion of 1861–'65.

Brief sketches of the general movements of the Army, Corps, Division, and particularly of the Brigade with which the regiment served, are also given, in order to better illustrate its own history as well as to render the book interesting alike to the general reader and the surviving members of the command, who, in perusing these pages, will recall the scenes—some pleasant, many sad—through which they passed during their arduous service under the starry emblem of our nationality.

In the preparation of the work every effort has been made to obtain all available data, official and unofficial, pertaining to the service of

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the regiment. Some omissions and inaccuracies may, notwithstanding the great care taken to prevent it, have occurred, and if such be the case we crave the kind indulgence of those affected thereby.

To the gentlemen who have so kindly and materially assisted us in the compilation of the work we desire to express our sincere thanks.

C. C.
J. W. K.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

(*From April, 1861, to March 1, 1862.*)

Attack on Fort Sumter—Call of the President for Volunteers—Proclamation of Governor Hicks—Efforts of General John R. Kenly and other Loyalists of Baltimore and elsewhere in the State to Raise Troops for the Support of the Government—Letter of General Kenly to the Adjutant-General at Washington—Refusal of the Government to Accept any more Three Months' Troops—A Card—Organization of the First Maryland Regiment—Camp Cooper—Camp Carroll—Colonel John R Kenly Assumes Command—General James Cooper—Presentation of a Flag to the Regiment—Arrest of Marshal Kane—Colonel John R. Kenly Appointed Provost-Marshal of Baltimore—Abandonment of the City by the Police Authorities, and Organization of a New Force by Colonel Kenly—General Banks' Order Relieving Colonel Kenly as Provost-Marshal—Letters of Governor Hicks and Hon. Henry Winter Davis—Movement of the Regiment to Western Maryland—Camp Williams—Camp Banks—Presentation of a Flag to Company H—Duty on the Potomac—March to Darnestown—To Ball's Bluff and Edwards' Ferry—A Night's Work—Return to Darnestown—March to Frederick—Sudden Movement up the Potomac—Battle of Hancock—A Hard Night's March—Congratulations of General Lander—Reassignment of Companies Along the Potomac—March to Williamsport 1

CHAPTER II.

(*From March 2 to May 23, 1862.*)

Crossing of the Potomac at Williamsport—March to Martinsburg—Drumming-Out of a Deserter—Bunker Hill—Reconnoissance to Winchester—March to Stephenson's Station—Skirmishing with the Enemy—Occupation of Winchester—March to the Shenandoah and Return—Battle of Kernstown—Pursuit of Jackson—Marches up the Valley—Capture of Rebel Cavalry—Woodstock—Narrow-Passage Creek—Mount Jackson—"Stonewall" Jackson at Rude's Hill—Retreat of Rebels and March to Harrisonburg—Skirmishing—Return Down the Valley—March to Front Royal—Battle of Front Royal—Casualties—Rebel Accounts of the Battle—General Banks' Official Report—Movements of Company "E" 27

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CHAPTER III.

(*From May 23 to September* 16, 1862.)

RECORD OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

Prisoners Marched Back to Front Royal—Thence to Winchester—Singing of the Star Spangled Banner in the Town—Release of Colonel Kenly and Others—March to Lynchburg—Sergeant Lucas' Diary—Thrilling Incidents of Prison Life—" Belle Island "—Release on Parole and Arrival at Annapolis—Casualties Among the Prisoners at Lynchburg and Belle Island—Outline of the Officers' Movements.... 47

CHAPTER IV.

(*From May*, 1862, *to July* 11, 1863.)

Remnant of the Regiment Ordered to Baltimore—Release of Colonel Kenly—Visit to Washington, and Interview with the President and Secretary of War—Organization of Maryland Brigade—Colonel Kenly Promoted Brigadier-General—Assumes Command of the Brigade—Threatened Raid of Rebel Cavalry into Baltimore—Movement to Hagerstown—March to the Support of the Pennsylvania Militia near Williamsport—Occupation of the Town—Governor Curtin's Letter—Review of the Brigade by Governor Bradford—Camp Kenly—Capture of Rebel Pickets—Correspondence between Generals Kenly and Wade Hampton—March to Maryland Heights—The California Flag—Presentation Ceremonies—Speeches of Hon. F. F. Low, Archibald Sterling, Esq., and others—Expedition to West Virginia—Battle of Winchester—Evacuation of Maryland Heights—March to Frederick—Return to the Heights—Action with the Enemy—Iron-clad Cars—Letter of General French—March to Boonsboro'—Brigade Attached to the First Corps, Army of the Potomac..... 81

CHAPTER V.

(*From July* 12, 1863, *to April*, 1864.)

Advance of the Army to Funkstown—Skirmish—Lee Crosses the Potomac—March into Virginia—Service on the Rappahannock and Rapidan—Lee's Attempt to Flank—Retrograde Movement to Centreville—Battle of Bristow Station—Action at Haymarket—Victories at Rappahannock Station and Kelley's Ford—Battle of Mine Run—Duty Along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—March to Paoli Mills—Rebel Cabins—March to Culpeper—Winter Quarters near Pony Mountain—Reconnoissance to the Rapidan—Consolidation of the Army—General Kenly Assigned to Another Command—Farewell Address—Testimonial—Re-enlistment of Veterans—Furlough, and Entertainment in Baltimore..... 106

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CHAPTER VI.

(*From April*, 1864, *to May* 20, 1864.)

Indications of an Early Move—General Meade's Address to the Army—Abandonment of Winter Quarters—Battle of the Wilderness—The Maryland Brigade Engaged—Casualties—Battle of Laurel Hill and Spottsylvania Court-house—Departure of the Non-Veterans for Home—Their Arrival in Baltimore and Muster Out—Return of the Veterans to the Front—Battle of Harris' Farm—General Movements of the Army 125

CHAPTER VII.

By the Left Flank—Battle of North Anna—Shady Grove—Bethesda Church—Cold Harbor—Transfer of the Army to the South side of the James—Assault on Petersburg—In the Trenches—The Mine..... 148

CHAPTER VIII.

(*From August* 1, 1864, *to March* 25, 1865,)

Another Movement Toward the Left—Battle of the Weldon Railroad—Colonel Dushane Killed—Immense Slaughter of the Enemy—Attack on the Picket Lines—Execution of a Deserter—Action at Poplar Grove Church—Peeble's Farm—Chapel House—Constitutional Election—Muster-out of the Purnell Legion—Battle of Hatcher's Run—Presidential Election—Thanksgiving Day—Presentation of Flags to the Brigade—The Hicksford or "Apple-Jack" Raid—Battle of Dabney's Mill—Death of Colonel Wilson—Attack on Fort Steadman..... 166

CHAPTER IX.

(*From March* 27 *to July* 2, 1865.)

Preparations for the Final Movement Against the Rebel Army of Northern Virginia—Battles of the Quaker Road—White Oak Road—Five Forks—Pursuit of the Enemy—Surrender of Lee's Army at Appomattox Court-House—March to Washington—Grand Review of the Army of the Potomac—Muster Out of the Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments—Muster Out of the First Maryland—Return to Baltimore—Final Discharge from Service—Concluding Remarks..... 192

Plan of the Battle of Front Royal, facing page 46

Diagram of the Battle of Weldon Railroad, facing page 171

ADDENDA.

Presentation of the California Flag to the State Authorities..... 213

Letters of General Warren Relating to the Services of the Brigade..... 221

General Grant's Letter to Corporal J. R. Tucker, Company G, Fourth Maryland..... 226

Digitized by Google

APPENDIX A.

Register of Commissioned Officers of First Maryland..... 229

APPENDIX B.

Biographical Sketches of Deceased Officers..... 251

APPENDIX C.

Roll of Honor..... 257

APPENDIX D.

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners..... 261

APPENDIX E.

Company Histories and Rosters..... 267

APPENDIX F.

Outline History of the Several Regiments of the Brigade, with a Roster of the Officers..... 299

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CHAPTER I.

(*From April*, 1861, *to March* 1, 1862.)

ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER—CALL OF THE PRESIDENT FOR VOLUNTEERS—PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR HICKS—EFFORTS OF GENERAL JOHN R. KENLY AND OTHER LOYALISTS OF BALTIMORE AND ELSEWHERE IN THE STATE TO RAISE TROOPS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT—LETTER OF GENERAL KENLY TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL AT WASHINGTON—REFUSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT TO ACCEPT ANY MORE THREE MONTHS' TROOPS—A CARD—ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST MARYLAND REGIMENT — CAMP COOPER — CAMP CARROLL—COLONEL JOHN R. KENLY ASSUMES COMMAND—GENERAL JAMES COOPER—PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE REGIMENT—ARREST OF MARSHAL KANE—COLONEL JOHN R. KENLY APPOINTED PROVOST-MARSHAL OF BALTIMORE—ABANDONMENT OF THE CITY BY THE POLICE AUTHORITIES, AND ORGANIZATION OF A NEW FORCE BY COLONEL KENLY—GENERAL BANKS' ORDER RELIEVING COLONEL KENLY AS PROVOST-MARSHAL—LETTERS OF GOVERNOR HICKS AND HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS—MOVEMENT OF THE REGIMENT TO WESTERN MARYLAND—CAMP WILLIAMS—CAMP BANKS—PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO COMPANY H—DUTY ON THE POTOMAC—MARCH TO DARNESTOWN—TO BALL'S BLUFF AND EDWARDS' FERRY—A NIGHT'S WORK—RETURN TO DARNESTOWN—MARCH TO FREDERICK—SUDDEN MOVEMENT UP THE POTOMAC—BATTLE OF HANCOCK—A HARD NIGHT'S MARCH—CONGRATULATIONS OF GENERAL LANDER—REASSIGNMENT OF COMPANIES ALONG THE POTOMAC—MARCH TO WILLIAMSPORT.

N the twelfth of April, 1861, Fort Sumter was attacked by the rebels, and on the fifteenth of that month the first decided step was taken toward offensive efforts on the part of the Government against the rebellion.

On that day the proclamation of the President calling for 75,000 militia for three months' service to aid in suppressing the revolutionary com-

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binations of certain States was issued, the quota of the State of Maryland being fixed at four regiments.

In consequence of the unsettled condition of affairs in the State, occasioned by the lamentable disturbances in the city of Baltimore on the nineteenth of April, no definite action was taken by Governor Hicks to comply with the provisions of the aforesaid call until the fourteenth of May, when he promulgated the following proclamation:

Whereas the President of the United States, by his proclamation of the fifteenth of April, 1861, has called upon me, the Governor of Maryland, for four regiments of infantry or riflemen to serve for a period of three months, the said requisition being made in the spirit and in pursuance of the law; and

Whereas, to the said requisition has been added the written assurance of the Secretary of War that said four regiments shall be detailed to serve within the limits of the State of Maryland, or for the defence of the capital of the United States, and not to serve beyond the limits aforesaid:

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Holliday Hicks, Governor of Maryland, do, by this my proclamation, call upon loyal citizens of Maryland to volunteer their services to the extent of four regiments as aforesaid, to serve during a period of three months within the limits of Maryland, or for the defence of the capital of the United States, to be subject, under the conditions aforesaid, to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Frederick, this fourteenth day of May, 1861.

THOS. H. HICKS.

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Previous to this, however, a considerable number of the loyal citizens of Baltimore, acting in conjunction with Brigadier-General John R. Kenly, of the Maryland militia, were engaged in forming military companies intended for the support of the Federal Government. Similar efforts were also made at Ellicott's Mills, by Dr. Thomas E. Mitchell and others. At Cockeysville, Captain John W. Wilson raised a company of "Union Rifles," which rendered efficient service by guarding one of the bridges on the Northern Central railroad, and preventing its destruction by the force sent from Baltimore for that purpose by Marshal Kane.

At Frederick City several militia companies, together with the Home Guards organized for the occasion, promptly volunteered their services. They were employed in guarding the bridges over the Monocacy, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from the junction toward Harper's Ferry, and the arms and ammunition stored in the barracks at Frederick.

The services rendered by these loyal men of Frederick county were of the highest importance at that critical juncture of time, and there is little doubt but that they aided materially in frustrating the design of the rebels to move into and occupy that portion of Maryland.

On the same day that the Governor's proclamation was issued, General Kenly addressed a com-

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munication to the Adjutant-General of the Army at Washington, of which the following is a true copy :*

BALTIMORE, *May* 14, 1861.

GENERAL LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report to you, in obedience to orders from his Excellency, Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland, that I have issued orders to the Colonels commanding two regiments of my brigade, Maryland militia, to call out volunteers for their respective commands, for service in the Army of the United States, in pursuance of the requisition of the President of the United States of date the 15th ult.

The Colonels commanding the two regiments of Maryland militia (to complete the quota from this State) have been ordered by his Excellency, Governor Hicks, to report to me for orders, and awaiting your orders,

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN R. KENLY,
Brig. Gen. M. M.

---

* It will be observed that in General Kenly's letter to the Adjutant-General of the United States Army no mention is made of the terms of the Governor's proclamation, as it was well-known that General Kenly had declared he would never take command of men whose field of service in support of their Government was to be confined or limited to the State of Maryland and District of Columbia. It is well known, however, that at the time of the first call for volunteers the Government was willing to accept troops for a short term of service and for a restricted field of operations, and did so receive them from the city of New York and elsewhere. In 1864, large numbers of volunteers were accepted from Ohio for a limited term, (100 days,) and for a specific duty, viz: to garrison the forts about Washington city, so as to relieve the veteran troops and send the latter into the field. In point of fact, some of these 100-days' Ohio volunteers saw and participated in hard fighting in the field.

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Previously, on the second day of May, the President had issued another proclamation calling for 42,034 volunteers to serve for the period of three years, and in consequence thereof the Government declined to accept any more troops for three months' service under the call of the fifteenth of April.

Consequently, the tender of three months' men from the State of Maryland was not accepted, but very many of them immediately joined companies which were then being organized for three years' service, in accordance with the President's second proclamation, said companies subsequently constituting a part of the First Regiment.

On the seventeenth of May, Brigadier-General John R. Kenly, commanding the Third Brigade, Maryland militia, published the following card in the *Baltimore Clipper:*

> The Government of the United States having declined to receive the four regiments of volunteers from Maryland, by reason of the short term of three months for which they were called to serve, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks to the officers and men of my brigade for the manly and patriotic aid they gave to me in my efforts to organize troops for the support of the Federal Government.
>
> It will ever be a source of pride to me, as a citizen of Maryland, that so many of her true and loyal sons, despite very trying and adverse circumstances, were eager and anxious to respond to the call of the President by taking up arms for the maintenance of the Union and fighting for the flag of our country.

On the sixth day of May, 1861, a recruiting office for three years' volunteers was opened at No.

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112 Baltimore street, by John C. McConnell, Esq. The response to this call for recruits evinced the alacrity and enthusiasm of the loyal Baltimoreans, and very many of those, as before stated, who were being raised, and were being organized into a brigade by General John R. Kenly, and others, enlisted for three years, so that, by the 16th inst., the organization of four companies of the First Regiment was completed, each company as it was filled being sent to the old National Hotel Building, on Camden street, for quarters, at which place they were severally mustered into the United States service, and designated, respectively, A, B, C, and D.

Meanwhile recruiting for the remaining companies was being vigorously pushed forward at other points in the city and State, and attended everywhere by the same noble response, so that by the 27th inst. the organization of the regiment was fully completed, and on that date Companies F, G, H, I, and K were accepted and mustered into the United States service, at the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, whither all the companies had previously been ordered to rendezvous. Company E had been previously mustered in on the 25th inst.

The first regular encampment of the regiment was located at the Relay House, or Washington junction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and was named "Camp Cooper," in honor of Briga-

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dier-General James Cooper, then engaged in the raising of a brigade of Maryland volunteers.

This officer, who subsequently died on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1863, at Columbus, Ohio, aged about 53 years, was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, but in early life removed to Pennsylvania, where he became a prominent Whig politician, and was known as one of the leading advocates of the tariff of 1842. He was elected to the United States Senate and served two terms with much ability, taking a prominent part in all the important events then agitating the country. A few years before the war he took up his residence in Frederick City, Maryland, and on the breaking out of the rebellion promptly offered his services to the Government, and was appointed the first Brigadier-General from Maryland, and assigned to the duty of raising and organizing the volunteers of the State.

In this connection it is deemed fittingly proper to remark that General Cooper's continuous and successful labors for that object, under the authority which he had from the War Department, was characterized by a degree of zeal, fidelity, and devotion to principle worthy of the highest emulation.

The regiment remained at "Camp Cooper" but a brief period, for the morning of June the 6th found it *en route* to Baltimore, where it went into camp for instruction and drill, on the grounds

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familiarly known to Baltimoreans as "Camp Carroll," situated at the junction of the Camden Station and Mount Clare branches of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

At this place Colonel John R. Kenly assumed command of the regiment, having been appointed by President Lincoln, and took immediate steps to put it into condition for active service; arms and clothing were issued, and he began at once a system of drill and discipline which in the course of a few months resulted in making the regiment one of the most efficient of the volunteer regiments in the army.

One of the most pleasing events connected with the sojourn of the regiment here was the reception of a beautiful flag from the patriotic ladies of West Baltimore. The presentation ceremonies took place on the evening of June 18, at the camp ground, and were witnessed by a large concourse of persons.

A remarkable feature of the occasion consisted in the fact that a very large proportion of those present were ladies. The regiment being formed, a bevy of young ladies, thirty-four in number, each representing a State, and dressed in white, wearing a beautiful floral wreath upon their heads, and preceded by several gentlemen having the flag in charge, advanced between the lines, and marched up in front of the old family mansion, which, it is said, was once occupied by General Washington.

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After music by the band attached to Colonel Morehead's Pennsylvania regiment, Miss Emma Lawrenson stepped forward, and in a few brief and well-expressed sentiments delivered the standard to Colonel Kenly, when S. Morris Cochran, Esq., of the Baltimore bar, spoke as follows:

Officers and soldiers of the First Regiment Maryland Volunteers: I have the honor of appearing before you in the discharge of a most pleasurable duty—that of giving expression to the sentiments of the fair donors who have this evening given into your keeping the thrice-consecrated banner of Liberty.

Our country, torn by dissensions, and trembling in the throes of an attempted revolution, has appealed to its loyal hearts and strong arms for its support. The people of our land are responding to that appeal with a unity and strength of purpose that foreshadows the result of the controversy which factious and disloyal men have forced to the arbitrament of the sword. We hear the heavy tread of squadrons marshalling for the terrible conflict with the foes of our country's flag, its Constitution, and its Union.

You, brothers and soldiers, have sought and found service in your country's cause. Mothers, sisters, wives and children will look upon you with a tearful anxiety as you take up the march for the battle-field, upon the triumphs of which hang the destinies of your country.

It is not the first time that our beloved State has made contributions to the cause of order and liberty. When the thirteen United Colonies sprang into life, Maryland, though remote from the theatre of contest, gave of her strength and blood to support them in the dark and doubtful path to a new existence.

Her heroes passed away, honored in age, leaving their children the blessings of peaceful prosperity, and a glorious heritage of historic memories. Among the first to resist the aggressive power of an unscrupulous foe, and to appreciate the liberty for which she has struggled, a united people

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laid the foundations of their Capitol upon her genial bosom, and from its dome gave to the free breezes of heaven the symbol of a new nationality.

Maryland, again, in the hour of her country's sorrow, by you gives a token of her fidelity to the great principles which placed her on the side of order and constitutional liberty. The Old Maryland line in you lives again; the first epoch of a splendid history, opened by their patriotism and deeds of noble daring, has closed; and as a new era dawns upon us, may you, as Maryland patriots—the first from her borders in the field of strife—emulate the example of your fathers, and by a triumph over the vandal enemies of our country find no less resplendent glory.

For this high reward you will strive with unfaltering devotion, for it will convey with you to the camp and the battle-field, obedience, patience, and courage.

With a true heroism you will soften the asperities and cruelties of war, and yielding to a noble humanity will show that a genial kindness to the suffering and vanquished is the ornament and crown of a soldier's honor.

The contemplation of a calamity so direful as war, leads us to a consciousness of the magnitude and grandeur of the work to which you are devoted. The victories of the patriot are commemorated in poetry and song, and their results are found in the establishment of order, of justice, of prosperity, and the sweeping tide of an ever-advancing civilization.

To the patriotic soldier comes honor, for the pillars of empire are planted in his courage and strength.

The establishment of a government, regulated by just principles, is the necessity of a prosperous people, for in it is the protection of the citizen, the encouragement of industry and enterprise, the foundation of a successful social system.

How great, then, is the duty of those who have armed themselves to protect from ruin the Constitution upon which our Union is formed, and to support in its time of need the order of an empire, more beneficent and glorious than the world before has ever known, and successfully achieving

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this to win the laurels of the hero. Even now at the threshold of your labors, our people forbear to do you honor.

Tender woman brings to you the tokens of her confidence and her loyalty. She bids you bear to the midst of the fight the banner that her fingers have wrought, and there show that she has espoused your cause—the cause of justice, of honor, of happiness, of country, and of home.

Thrice blessed is the cause she espouses. She who makes the joy of the social circle by her presence, adds to this her charge, her prayers, and her blessings. Go forth, then, inspired by her sympathy, and the memories of the wives, sisters, and mothers you leave behind; go, strong in the faith that a triumphant issue awaits him who, clothed in the armor of justice and truth, throws down the gauntlet to domestic anarchy.

May you, as soldier-citizens of our common land, ever feel that this banner is the emblem of our Union, as it is of our freedom, and that the Union, in the language of our nation's father, "Is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our tranquility at home, our peace abroad, our safety, our prosperity—of that very liberty which we so highly prize.'"

Colonel Kenly, upon receiving the standard, paid his special addresses to the young ladies who constituted the committee of presentation. He declared that he greatly preferred the banner should come from the hands of the young ladies of Baltimore, and especially from those who lived in the section of the city where he had so long resided.

It was to be confided to those who revered the Constitution of the land, and who would ever defend it and their common country. As far as he was concerned, he received it with a clear con-

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science and with humble trust, and he would assure all present that under its stars and stripes they would fight valorously for the Government their fathers had given to their keeping.

Colonel Kenly concluded by placing upon the neck of the fair representative of the donors a wreath of beautiful flowers, when the ladies in attendance sung the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the band struck up the "Gay and Happy Quick Step."

The ceremonies ended with the singing of other patriotic songs, some of which were written for the occasion, when, after some fine music from the band, the line was dismissed, the companies proceeded to their tents, and the vast assemblage returned to their homes.

On the night of June 26, Companies B, (Captain Waltemyer,) and H, (Captain Schley,) proceeded, under orders, to Fort McHenry, and thence, in company with a detachment of Pennsylvania troops, to the residence of George P. Kane, marshal of police of Baltimore city, whom they arrested for treason, and conveyed to the Fort, where he was incarcerated to await the action of the Government in connection with the charges against him.

This duty was performed so quietly that but few in the neighborhood of the Marshal's residence were aware of the presence of the military.

A carriage was in attendance, and the Marshal

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was placed therein and carried direct to the Fort. *En route* thereto, as a matter of precaution to prevent any alarm being given, the police along the streets passed through were taken into custody, but released as soon as the force, with their prisoner, reached the vicinity of Fort McHenry.

On the ensuing day Colonel Kenly received the following order from General N. P. Banks:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS,
June 27, 1861.

TO COLONEL KENLY,
Commanding First Regiment, Maryland Volunteers:

SIR: By virtue of instructions received from the War Department at Washington, dated June 24, 1861, I do hereby appoint you Provost-Marshal in and for the city of Baltimore.

You will enter upon your duties forthwith at the headquarters of the police for the city, and notify his Honor the Mayor of your appointment by reading to him this order and the proclamation enclosed herewith. You will proceed at once, with the assistance of subordinate officers of the police department, to cause to be executed the police law provided by the Legislature of Maryland "for the government of the city of Baltimore."

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
N. P. BANKS,
Maj. Gen. Commanding Department of Annapolis.

In compliance with the foregoing instructions, Colonel Kenly proceeded, about 10 A. M., to the office of Mayor Brown, to whom he exhibited his appointment, and his authority to assume control of the police department.

The Mayor immediately accompanied him to the office of the Police Commissioners, and, after a brief interview, Colonel Kenly proceeded to the

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office of Marshal Kane and took charge of the department; whereupon the police force, nearly four hundred strong, was disbanded by order of the Police Commissioners, who, with a majority of the rank and file, were bitterly hostile to the Government.

The city thus abandoned by the municipal guard, and already intensely agitated by the arrest of Marshal Kane, was on the eve of a fearful outbreak. Colonel Kenly rapidly gathered together those from among the citizens whom he knew from former intercourse to be bold men, and friendly to the Government, and before the next morning the crowds were dispersed from the street corners and the city under his control without firing a shot.

Colonel Kenly continued to discharge the duties of his office until relieved on his own application by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS,
FORT MCHENRY, *July* 11, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.

I. Colonel John R. Kenly, First Regiment Maryland Volunteers, is, at his own request, hereby relieved from duties of Provost-Marshal of the city of Baltimore, and will resume the command of his regiment, with as little delay as practicable.

II. The Major-General commanding takes this occasion to express to Colonel Kenly his sincere thanks for the patriotic, prompt, and efficient discharge of his duties while acting in the above capacity.

III. George R. Dodge, Esq., having been appointed Marshal of Police of the city, Colonel Kenly will turn

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over to him all instructions pertaining to the duties which have been received from these headquarters.

By order of Major-General Banks:

ROBERT WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

At this point it is deemed justly appropriate to insert a letter addressed to Colonel John R. Kenly, by the late Hon. Thomas Holliday Hicks, while that lamented personage was Governor of the State of Maryland, and another by that illustrious statesman and patriot, Hon. Henry Winter Davis, now also deceased; both letters having a direct bearing upon the important events just related. The first reads as follows:

STATE OF MARYLAND. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ANNAPOLIS, *October* 8, 1861.

Col. JOHN R. KENLY, *U. S. V.*

MY DEAR COLONEL: Nothing but indisposition and the most terrible pressure upon my time could have produced the delay to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your very kind remembrance of me by letter received several days since, and when I was quite sick. I never can forget or fail to be grateful to you for the bold and manly manner in which you stood by me in the Baltimore troubles of the 18th, 19th and 20th of April last, when so many quailed and for a moment gave way to the mob element, then rampant in the city. Had I doubted your bravery before that eventful period, the trial of that occasion would have removed the doubt; but commissioning you a Brigadier-General of Maryland militia, I was well satisfied on that subject, and only regret that I had not known some others as well as I did you before promoting them to chief in command. I have very often thought of you since you took your position in the army, and often, too, have I thought of your efficiency as Provost-Marshal of the city of Baltimore, and at the time of your leaving regretted it, although am gratified to know you were succeeded by a

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good man, and that you left the place of choice, preferring, as you said to me in your office, to take charge of your regiment and serve your country, rather than remain where you were at that time. I remember with much pleasure our last interview in the Marshal's office, and admired your determination to go to the army, although I preferred at that trying juncture of time, you should remain. I have, and so have you, had many vicissitudes to pass through since that period, although not long passed. That you have appreciated my course and sympathized with me I have always felt sure, and it has been gratifying to know that, with yourself, other good men have stood by me amid all the vituperation that has been heaped upon me. The slanders of the disloyalists have never disturbed me, and whether I live or die, time will prove my course right, and my slanderers wrong.

I imagine the poor fellows over the Potomac, that you are looking after wish, many of them, Virginia had done as has Maryland. I trust if a big fight has to come they will put you where you may gain some of the laurels to be gathered.

I shall be exceedingly gratified to see and have a free, old-fashioned talk with you, and trust we shall be spared for such enjoyment when the sad condition is changed to what we hope it may, and I believe it will be—a united, strong, and happy Government.

Where can I send you a commission to? I am sorry, too, that you resigned. No one has been put in your place, I think. Will look to it to-morrow, as I write at home late at night.

Your friend and obedient servant,

THOMAS H. HICKS.

Letter of Hon. Henry Winter Davis:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 1, 1864.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I take great pleasure in recording your share in the assertion of the national authority over its enemies in Maryland.

When General Banks received the order of the Govern-

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ment to arrest Kane and the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, he did me the honor to consult me about its execution.

I advised him to execute only a part of the order, and confine his arrests to Kane till it should appear to be necessary to go further and to execute the order. I requested him to select you, and a part of your command, on the ground that it would be fit that a Maryland officer should be charged and entrusted with this first and most delicate act of repression.

General Banks promptly gave the order charging you with the arrest; and his own judgment concurred in the policy of arresting only Kane at first, he being the actual commander of the armed police hostile to the Government; and he hoped the Commissioners would substitute a loyal man to command that force, and thus dispense with the necessity of further proceedings. You promptly responded to the order of General Banks; Kane was arrested, and the order of General Banks assigned the reason, and declared his readiness to arrange with the Commissioners of Police for a fit successor of Kane.

But they failed to appreciate his prudence and moderation. The Commissioners, in the morning, met and adopted a resolution declining to name another Marshal of Police, and discharging the whole police force. This order left a great city, one-third of whose people were bitterly hostile to the United States, without any public force to keep the peace, repress disorder, or prevent the city becoming the prey of such a mob as under the auspices of domestic traitors soiled the city with fraternal blood.

General Banks promptly met the emergency. By arresting the Commissioners he foiled their treacherous and treasonable purpose. He charged you with the duty of organizing a police force, and with using it to keep the peace of the city.

This duty you executed with a promptness and completeness which won you the admiration and confidence of General Banks and your fellow-citizens. Before midnight of the day of your appointment you had selected, organized, and armed a police force of five hundred men, loyal to the United States, who, under your order, took possession of the

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city, held it with a firm hand, prevented the least manifestation of hostility to the Government, and without any pay provided by law, or the least assurance of obtaining any, continued for months to do so under your orders, till, at your desire and on my request, you were relieved from that duty that you might take your place at the head of your regiment.

I feel sure that no language can adequately express the obligations of your fellow-citizens of Baltimore for the services rendered at that time; and the sagacity of your organization of that force is sufficiently shown by the fact that the force remained substantially as you formed it for months after you ceased to command it, and till a new force was provided for by the law of Maryland.

It was a fit prelude to your subsequent distinguished services, which I trust will long continue to illustrate your native State.

Very sincerely, your friend,
H. WINTER DAVIS.

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* We here insert the following letter from General Kenly:

BALTIMORE, *July* 6, 1871.

To Messrs. CAMPER & KIRKLEY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENTLEMEN: In the history of the First Maryland Regiment of Volunteers lately under my command, which you have been kind enough to forward me in manuscript, I find a letter from my friend, the late Hon. Henry Winter Davis, in which several errors have inadvertently found place, owing doubtless to the length of time which had elapsed between the occurrence of the events and the date when the letter was written.

I did not make the arrest of Police Marshal George P. Kane, as I never received any such orders. It is quite likely, as stated by Mr. Davis, that it was originally intended to have given me the orders.

The other misapprehension of Mr. Davis—that General Banks charged me with the duty of organizing a police force—I desire to correct.

The disbandment of the police force by order of the Commissioners on the afternoon of the 27th of June, 1861, was sudden and unexpected. I had no time to lose in communicating with the headquarters of the department. I had but one of two alternatives to determine upon quickly: either to order the First Maryland Regiment into the city and hold it with troops, or endeavor to form a police force of *Union citizens*. I risked the latter, and was successful.

Yours, very truly,
JOHN R. KENLY.

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Meanwhile the regiment remained at Camp Carroll, where the soldiers were frequently visited by numbers of their friends, nearly all of whom bestowed some little token of esteem upon them. These consisted principally of havelocks, handkerchiefs, stockings, and needle-cases, as well as packages of preserved fruits and other delicacies for the sick.

The members of Company H, in particular, were the recipients of one hundred havelocks, presented by Mrs. Frederick Schley, on behalf of the loyal and patriotic ladies of Frederick City, Maryland.

Much attention was paid by the officers to the instruction of the men in the tactics and duties of a soldier; and by the sixth of July, when orders were received to prepare for a movement, considerable proficiency in the manual of arms had been acquired and a fair state of discipline and efficiency attained, thus placing the regiment in good condition for field service.

On Sunday evening, July 7, 1861, it took its departure from Baltimore, by rail, for Frederick City, Maryland, arriving there early on the following morning, and was immediately marched to the barracks at that place. Alas! how many of the brave fellows who left Camp Carroll on that pleasant summer evening, so full of life and hope, now sleep the sleep that will know no waking until the trump of the archangel shall call them forth from their honored graves.

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The regiment remained in Frederick only a few hours, when it took up the line of march on the turnpike leading to Hagerstown, and proceeded to a point near Middletown, where it went into its first bivouac, having marched about eight miles.

On the following morning it continued the march, and passing through Middletown and Boonsboro, turned to the left upon a county road, a short distance beyond the latter town, and about 8 P. M. bivouacked at a place on the Antietam creek called the "Devil's Back Bone;" distance marched during the day eleven miles.

The next morning at an early hour the march was resumed, and about 3 P. M. the point of destination, Downsville, Maryland, was reached.

The camp at this place was designated "Camp Williams," in honor of Brigadier-General Otho Holland Williams, a former resident of that locality, who commanded the First Maryland Regiment of the old Maryland line, and greatly distinguished himself in the War of Independence.

On the sixteenth day of July, 1861, whilst at this camp, Colonel Kenly rejoined and assumed command of the regiment, having, as previously stated, been relieved from his duties as Provost-Marshal of Baltimore city.

The regiment remained at this place until the night of July 23, when it proceeded to Williamsport, three miles distant, where a camp was established and named "Camp Banks," after the emi-

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nent commander of the Military Department of the Shenandoah, in which the First Maryland was then serving

This camp, which was very badly located, was soon abandoned, and a new one, with the same designation, established in a beautiful grove near by. About this time several of the companies were detached and stationed at intervals along the Potomac, from Williamsport to the mouth of the Antietam, for the purpose of guarding the crossings of the river; and although some of the posts were several times attacked, they were maintained, and no successful crossing by the enemy occurred while the First Maryland remained on that line.

An incident of a most pleasing character transpired at Camp Banks on the morning of August 20, 1861.

It consisted in the presentation of a beautiful silk flag by the ladies of Hagerstown to Captain B. H. Schley's company, (H,) the members of which, by their soldierly bearing and good conduct, had won the esteem and confidence of numerous friends and admirers of Hagerstown and vicinity.

The presentation address was made by J. D. Bennett, Esq., a lawyer of Hagerstown, on behalf of the donors; and the flag, tastefully decorated with flowers, passed into the hands of Captain Schley, who, after paying a gentle tribute of respect to the fair donors, alluded in a feeling manner to the unhappy condition of the country, and

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expressed the stern determination of himself and men to do their duty in preserving intact the Union as it was given to us by our Revolutionary ancestors.

The entire proceedings passed off with an ease and grace that would have done no discredit to more courtly scenes, and will long be remembered by the participants as a cheering episode of camp life.

In October, 1861, the regiment was relieved from duty on the Potomac by the Thirteenth Massachusetts and Twelfth Indiana Regiments, and on the 16th of that month commenced its march to Darnestown, Montgomery county, Maryland, reaching the vicinity of that place on the 19th inst., having marched about sixty miles. Here the regiment stayed until midnight of October 21, (on which day the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff had been fought,) when, in obedience to orders from General Banks, it broke camp and started for Conrad's Ferry, sixteen miles distant, to reinforce the command of Brigadier-General C. P. Stone. The ferry was reached at 9 o'clock the ensuing morning, but the services of the regiment not being needed at that point, it was, the next day, moved to Edwards' Ferry, eight miles further down the river. Here, about sundown, Colonel Kenly received an order to move his command to the Virginia side, and it was immediately embarked in canal-boats, which were the only available means of transportation; but after remaining in them about an hour the

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order was countermanded and the regiment disembarked.

The debarkation effected, orders were given for the First Maryland, and a small detachment of Michigan and Minnesota troops, to convey the boats to the opposite (Virginia) shore, and bring back the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General W. A. Gorman, which had been previously sent over to act in conjunction with the force under Colonel Baker, at Ball's Bluff, in a movement toward Leesburg, Virginia. The deplorable disaster that befell Colonel Baker's command necessitated the withdrawal of the troops thrown across at this point; and during the whole of that eventful night the men on the boats labored with the greatest cheerfulness and energy, and although the river was very high, the current strong, and the wind blowing a perfect gale, they succeeded in bringing back every man of the brigade.

Colonel Kenly, in a report of his military operations made to the War Department after his promotion to Brigadier-General, in speaking of the affair, concludes with the remark: "I feel it to be a duty to say that the soldiers of the First Maryland Regiment of Infantry saved numbers of our army from destruction or capture. I am very proud of that night's work." The regiment remained in the vicinity of Edwards' Ferry until the twenty-sixth of October, when it returned to Darnestown, going into camp near the signal station of General Banks' Division.

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On the second of December, 1861, the regiment again broke camp and marched to a point about four miles west of Frederick City, where, together with the rest of General Banks' Division, it went into winter quarters. In consideration of the beautiful and extended view of the surrounding country afforded by the elevated position of this camp, it was called "Camp Fairview."

Steps were at once taken to protect the men from the inclemency of the weather, and they were busily employed in the erection of log huts and stockading of their tents, when the order came for another move. On the night of December 18, Colonel Kenly was directed to proceed with his command toward Sharpsburg or Williamsport, as in his discretion was deemed advisable, to repel an anticipated advance of the rebels into Maryland

The regiment started from its camp at midnight, and after a very rapid march reached Williamsport at 10 A. M. Believing that the enemy was moving further up the river, the Colonel pushed on with his regiment and established his headquarters at the Four Locks, a point midway between Williamsport and Hancock.

The several companies were now again distributed along the Potomac for the protection of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and to guard the fords and ferries of the river. They were posted as follows: Companies B, C, D, E, and G at the Four Locks; Co. F at Dam No. 5; Co. A at Cher-

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ry Run ; Co. H at Old Fort Frederick, and Companies I and K near Fogel's Ferry, opposite Little Georgetown, Virginia. This assignment (with the exception of Company F, transferred from Dam No. 5 to Four Locks) remained unchanged until the night of January 7, 1862, when, in obedience to orders from General Lander, commanding the United States forces at Hancock, Colonel Kenly started with Companies A, B, C, E, G and I, and marched to Hancock, where he arrived in time to render valuable assistance to the besieged garrison, and, with the other reinforcements that had been sent, prevented the surrender of the town, which had been demanded by the rebel General, "Stonewall" Jackson.

This march over the North Mountain was made on one of the coldest nights of midwinter, through a severe storm of sleet and snow, but Colonel Kenly received the commendation and warm thanks of General Lander for the succor afforded his command by the timely arrival of the battalion of the First Maryland.

After the retreat of the enemy from before Hancock, the headquarters of the regiment were established at Millstone Point, five miles east of the former town, and the following distribution of the companies was made, viz: A, B, E, and G at Millstone Point ; D, at Old Fort Frederick ; F, at Four Locks ; H, at Cherry Run ; I, at Bevan's Hill ; K, at Licking-Creek Bridge ; and C, at Baer's School-house.

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On the eighteenth of February, 1862, the regiment was assigned to Brigadier-General A. S. Williams, (third) brigade of General Banks' division, (afterward the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps,) of which command the First Maryland constituted a part and parcel until a short time after the retreat of General Banks' army from the Shenandoah Valley, in the latter end of May, 1862.

During the whole of the winter of 1861 and 1862, frequent attempts were made by the enemy to drive the companies and detachments of the regiment from their posts on the river, and several spirited engagements took place between them, especially at Old Fort Frederick, Cherry Run, and Dam No. 5; but in every instance the rebels failed to accomplish their purpose.

On the twenty-eighth of February, the regiment was withdrawn from its posts on the Potomac, and, with the brigade and division, started for Williamsport, which was reached the ensuing day.

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CHAPTER II.

(*From March 2 to May 23, 1862.*)

CROSSING OF THE POTOMAC AT WILLIAMSPORT—MARCH TO MARTINSBURG—DRUMMING OUT OF A DESERTER—BUNKER HILL—RECONNOISSANCE TO WINCHESTER—MARCH TO STEPHENSON'S STATION—SKIRMISHING WITH THE ENEMY—OCCUPATION OF WINCHESTER—MARCH TO THE SHENANDOAH AND RETURN—BATTLE OF KERNSTOWN—PURSUIT OF JACKSON—MARCHES UP THE VALLEY—CAPTURE OF REBEL CAVALRY—WOODSTOCK—NARROW-PASSAGE CREEK—MOUNT JACKSON—"STONEWALL" JACKSON AT RUDE'S HILL—RETREAT OF REBELS AND MARCH TO HARRISONBURG—SKIRMISHING—RETURN DOWN THE VALLEY—MARCH TO FRONT ROYAL—BATTLE OF FRONT ROYAL—CASUALTIES—REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE—GENERAL BANKS' OFFICIAL REPORT—MOVEMENTS OF COMPANY "E."

THE following record of events connected with the movements of the regiment while attached to General Banks' column operating in the Shenandoah Valley is presented in chronological order.

March 2, 1862.—Crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and marched through a snow-storm to Martinsburg, which was occupied without opposition. While here it was reported to Colonel Kenly that a private of Company D, named Shaw, had refused to cross into Virginia, and had remained in Williamsport. The Colonel at once sent a guard back after him, had him brought on, paraded the regiment, and by a drum-head court-martial he was ignominiously expelled from the regiment, after

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having his buttons cut from his uniform by the drummer-boys.

March 5.—Moved to Bunker's Hill, twelve miles from Martinsburg. The advance of the column skirmished with the mounted pickets of the enemy, capturing six prisoners.

March 8.—This day two regiments of the brigade, (Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and Fifth Connecticut,) with a battery of artillery and a company of cavalry, proceeded on a reconnoissance to within five miles of Winchester, driving the enemy before them, killing five and wounding six, with a loss of four wounded on the Federal side.

March 11.—The column moved to Stephenson's Station, four miles on the road to Winchester, the advance encountering the enemy's cavalry under Ashby at that point, and repulsing them with loss.

March 12.—At an early hour the division marched upon and took possession of Winchester, meeting with but slight resistance, the enemy's rear guard retiring from the town as it was entered by the Union forces. The regiment, after passing through the town, went into camp on its suburbs.

March 22.—The division started, under orders for Centreville, but upon arriving at Castleman's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, the First Brigade, to which the First Maryland belonged, was ordered to counter-march to Berryville; and the next day, while lying at that place, was directed to hasten

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back to the support of General Shields' division, which had been attacked by the rebels under "Stonewall" Jackson.

The brigade was put in motion about midnight of the 23d, and at early dawn reached the battle-field at Kernstown, where it joined in the pursuit of the rebels, and steadily drove them to within a few miles of Strasburg, when the men gave out and could proceed no further, having marched thirty-six miles in sixteen consecutive hours.

In this attack on General Shields' command, the enemy suffered a severe defeat, and, falling back, was followed by the victorious troops, who drove them till dark, capturing three guns and caissons, a thousand stand of small-arms, and three hundred prisoners, besides the killed and wounded left on the field.

Company B of the First Maryland, commanded by Lieutenant Saville, having remained at Winchester as guard to a wagon train when the regiment moved with the division from that place, was present, and took an active part in the engagement of the 23d.

March 25.—Continued the pursuit of the enemy through Strasburg to the burnt bridge of the Manassas Gap Railroad, over the north branch of the Shenandoah, where the regiment went into camp.

April 11.—One company of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, one of the Twenty-eighth New

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York, and two of the Fifth Connecticut were sent out on a reconnoissance in the direction of Columbia Furnace, eight miles distant, and while on this duty, in connection with a detachment of the Ringgold cavalry, surprised and captured a company of rebel cavalry, sixty-one in number, including three officers, together with their horses, arms, and equipments.

This party of rebels were at their breakfast just at daybreak, in a church, and, while thus engaged, were surrounded, and surrendered without resistance.

April 17.—Left camp with the division to attack Jackson, who was occupying a strong position at Rude's Hill, two miles south of Mount Jackson; but after some manœuvering on his front and flanks he fell back, and the division encamped south of New Market.

April 18.—The regiment, with its brigade, advanced five miles on the road to Harrisonburg, driving Ashby's cavalry before them, and going into camp at "Moore's Farm."

April 12.—Resumed the march, and advanced to within four miles of Harrisonburg, skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, which fell back beyond the town.

April 25.—Passed through Harrisonburg, and, turning to the left, proceeded four miles to the junction of the Gordonsville pike and Keezeltown road. While here encamped, the pickets of the brigade were attacked and one man killed. Sup-

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ports were immediately ordered up, and the enemy forced back with some loss.

April 27.—The brigade counter-marched and encamped near the town of Harrisonburg, where it remained during the rest of the month.

May 1.—The regiment started to return down the valley, and by slow marches reached Strasburg on the 9th inst., where it went into camp near the railroad bridge over the Shenandoah, east of the town.

On the sixteenth of May, Colonel Kenly, in pursuance of orders from General Banks, proceeded with his regiment to Front Royal, on the line of the Manassas Gap railroad, twelve miles from Strasburg, with instructions to protect the town of Front Royal, and the railroad and bridges in the vicinity.

One week later, the twenty-third of May, 1862, at that place, Colonel Kenly's command, consisting of nine companies of his own regiment, (Company E being on detached service at Linden, a station on the railroad, eight miles east of Front Royal,) Companies B and G, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a section of Knap's Pennsylvania Battery, two ten-pound Parrott guns, met the shock of the advance of the rebel army under Stonewall Jackson, numbering about 18,000* men, which, debouching through the

* See page 141, Military Biography of Stonewall Jackson, by John Esten Cooke, published by Appleton & Co., New York, 1866.

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mountain passes, was endeavoring to strike the valley turnpike at Middletown, between Strasburg and Winchester, so as to cut off and destroy General Banks' command, between 4,000 and 5,000 strong, which was at Strasburg.

The attack, though sudden, was not unexpected to Colonel Kenly, and he at once prepared to hold the position at all hazards, being fully aware that if he did not check the enemy's progress the severance of General Banks' line of retreat to the Potomac was inevitable.

The attack commenced between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at which time the troops under Colonel Kenly's command were posted as follows: Companies H, (Captain Schley,) and I, (Lieutenant Coloney,) of the First Maryland, were on picket about half a mile beyond the town, the line extending from the river on the right to the railroad on the left, and completely covering all the approaches to the town from the South and East. Company F (Captain Reynolds) was on duty as provost-guard of the town, and the remaining six companies were in camp about three-quarters of a mile from the town.

The two companies of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers were stationed on the opposite or north side of the river to protect the railroad bridge, while the section of artillery was lying in close proximity to the camp of the First Maryland.

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Having no cavalry attached to his command to warn the pickets and the company in town of the approach of an enemy, Colonel Kenly had ordered them in case of an attack by a superior force to retreat rapidly to camp, and this they succeeded in doing with a loss of two killed, five or six wounded, and ten or twelve captured.

Two battalions of the enemy's infantry were now puhed rapidly forward on both s ides of the road leading from the town toward the camp, and through it to the two bridges in the rear which spanned the main branch and the north fork of the Shenandoah, while at the same time a heavy column of infantry and cavalry crossed the railroad, and moved as if intending to turn Colonel Kenly's left flank and cross the river below the junction. A battery of artillery was also placed in position and opened on his command, and heavy clouds of dust south of the town indicated the rapid approach of large additional numbers.

Perceiving that his situation was critical, but knowing the importance of gaining time so as to enable the force at Strasburg to get beyond Middletown before the enemy, the Colonel determined to hold his position as long as it was possible, and finding that the telegraph line between Front Royal and Strasburg had been cut, he immediately dispatched a courier (Sergeant C. H. Greenleaf, Company D, Fifth New York Cavalry) to Major-General Banks, informing him of the approach and attack of Jackson's army.

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He then so manœuvered his men as to present the appearance of a much larger force than he had; and while the two guns of Knap's battery, commanded by Lieutenant Atwell, were being well and effectively served, he directed Lieutenant-Colonel Dushane to proceed with two companies to protect the right flank, and Major Wilson to advance with one company and cover the road leading to the bridges, while Lieutenant Saville marched with his company and the camp guard to prevent the enemy's advance by the railroad toward the bridge.

These orders were promptly and fearlessly executed under a sharp fire from the rebel skirmishers.

The fire soon became general along Colonel Kenly's entire front, and the battalion which advanced toward his left was driven back, and that on the right held in check under cover of the woods within which it was posted.

Meanwhile the camp and garrison equipage had been loaded and the train dispatched to the rear, with orders which, had they been obeyed, would have saved all the regimental and private property from capture.

After the battle had lasted about an hour, Companies B and D, of the Fifth New York Cavalry, under command of Major Vought, arrived from Strasburg and reported to Colonel Kenly. Their appearance, and the cheers with which they were received by the troops then engaged, produced a

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very desirable effect, as it led the enemy to believe that their opponents were being strongly reinforced, and the movement of their troops which followed encouraged Colonel Kenly to renewed perseverance in his efforts to delay their advance, although it was painfully apparent that his small force was being gradually surrounded. The cavalry was kept ready for a charge, moving about within sight of the enemy's infantry, but somewhat sheltered from their artillery, whilst the First Maryland and Atwell's section of artillery kept up a well-directed and continuous fire upon all of their troops within range.

At half-past 4 o'clock the Colonel received information that a regiment of cavalry was in his rear, beyond the river, and rapidly advancing. He at once proceeded to ascertain the correctness of this report, and found it but too true. Returning to the front, he discovered that the enemy was massing his troops to force the position, and there was no alternative left but to cross the river.

This dangerous movement was promptly executed, and he withdrew his force, in the very midst of the enemy's fire, over the bridges, in good order. This was the most difficult movement of the day, the retiring force being closely pursued by the enemy, who advanced with shouts and cheers until checked by the fire from the head of the column which had reached the left or further bank of the Shenandoah.

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Posting Lieutenant Atwell, with his two pieces, on an eminence commanding the bridges, and the infantry on the slope of an adjacent height, and in full view of the enemy, Colonel Kenly awaited their advance. Soon their cavalry moved toward the new position from the direction of the Big Fort Valley Pass, when the guns were promptly put to work, and, with the infantry, checked for nearly an hour their advance, and also that of their infantry supports.

Upon reaching the north bank of the river, Colonel Kenly had ordered the bridges to be burned, but, owing to the green material of which they were constructed, the design was not fully accomplished, only one span of the second bridge being destroyed.

Going in person to superintend the destruction of the bridges, the Colonel discovered that the river below was alive with horsemen, crossing in two different places by fording. Directing Captain Kugler, with his company (A) of the First Maryland, to hold this force in check as long as possible, the Colonel ordered off the artillery and infantry, and directed Major Vought to protect the rear with his squadron of cavalry.

It was now nearly 6 o'clock, and having determined to make a last stand at the cross-roads leading to Middletown, Colonel Kenly pushed on in an orderly military manner to gain that point, and had marched about four miles from the river,

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when he was informed that the two companies of the Fifth New York Cavalry covering his rear were being hard pressed.

The Colonel immediately gave orders for the artillery to halt in the road, the infantry to be moved into the field, and the cavalry to charge the enemy, so as to check, if but for a few minutes, their advance.

While these instructions were being executed, the enemy's advance, consisting of portions of the Second and Sixth Virginia Cavalry, came dashing along the road, driving Major Vought's command before them; and at the same moment, Ashbys' cavalry, which had marched *via* Buckton Station, struck in on the left flank, at the head of the column.

By this time the right wing of the infantry had formed and poured into the rebel column a most destructive volley, which thinned their ranks very perceptibly.

The main body of the enemy's cavalry now advanced up the road, and through the fields, on a desperate charge, completely encircling their opponents on three sides.

A fearful struggle ensued; but such were the overpowering numbers of the attacking party, that the conflict was terminated by the capture of the larger portion of Colonel Kenly's command, about two hundred and fifty officers and men escaping under cover of the neighboring woods.

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The Colonel himself fell at the head of his column, severely wounded. But the object for which he had fought was gained. The enemy was delayed six or seven hours in his march toward Middletown, and did not cross his infantry and artillery over the Shenandoah until the next morning, having, during the night of the 23d, repaired the partially destroyed bridges. Meanwhile the courier dispatched by Colonel Kenly had reached General Banks, who by a timely march saved his division, and by withdrawing it to the Maryland bank of the Potomac completely foiled Jackson's purpose, which was to invade Maryland, and stir up the disloyal of Baltimore to strife and bloodshed.

The loss sustained by Colonel Kenly's entire command was as follows: First Maryland: 1 officer and 13 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded; 5 officers and 38 enlisted men wounded; 21 officers and 514 enlisted men prisoners.*

Companies B and G, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania: 1 enlisted man killed, 2 officers and 111 enlisted men prisoners. (Number of wounded not reported.)

Companies B and D, Fifth New York Cavalry: 1 officer and 3 enlisted men killed, 15 enlisted men wounded, and 2 officers and 18 enlisted men prisoners.

* Nearly all of those reported wounded are also included in the number of prisoners.

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Section of Knap's Pennsylvania battery: 5 enlisted men wounded and 23 prisoners.*

Aggregate—killed, 19; wounded, 63; prisoners, 666.*

Colonel Kenly's entire command did not exceed nine hundred men.

When it became evident that further resistance would avail nothing, and while the enemy was closing around the heroic band, who for six mortal hours had fought to maintain the honor and glory of their country's flag, a rallying cry for the colors went up, and brave hearts hedged it round, presenting a living barrier to the charging cavalry, until, as a last resource, and to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, the regimental flag was stripped from the staff, torn in pieces, and its fragments divided among its defenders.

The national flag (presented by the loyal ladies of West Baltimore) was also secured from capture, and finally secreted in an adjoining field, where it was subsequently found by a portion of the First Vermont Cavalry, and returned to Colonel Kenly, accompanied with a letter of transmittal, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST VERMONT CAVALRY,
CAMP GORDON, VA., *July* 3, 1862.

Colonel KENLY,
First Maryland Regiment:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward you by Chaplain

* Nearly all of those reported wounded are also included in the number of prisoners.

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Woodward, of my regiment, an American flag found at Front Royal by Captain Perkins, of my regiment, shortly after your brilliant engagement at that place. Thinking that it would be a satisfaction to know that your flag did not fall into the hands of the enemy, I return it to you, with kind wishes for the success of your gallant regiment.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,

Colonel First Vermont Cavalry.

It will thus be seen that although nearly the entire regiment was captured, yet its flags were so jealously and gallantly guarded that neither of them was suffered to fall into the hands of the enemy.

The following accounts of the battle we quote from Southern sources.

Professor R. L. Dabney, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia, in his Life and Campaigns of Lieutenant-General Thomas J. Jackson, (Stonewall Jackson,) published by Blelock & Co., 19 Beekman street, New York, 1866, says:

The surprise of the Federals was complete, and it was evident that the first news they received of the presence of the enemy was the volley fired by Stewart into their picket, a mile from the village; yet they showed themselves prepared to make a spirited resistance. Their advance was speedily driven through the town, with the loss of some prisoners, when their main force took up a position upon a commanding height on the side next Winchester, overlooking the village and the approach of the Confederates from the opposite side. From this hill they cannonaded the troops as they approached, but without effect.

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The commands of Colonel Johnson and Major Wheat, deployed as skirmishers, with a company of cavalry accompanying them, dashed through the streets and across the fields in front with impetuosity, while General Jackson ordered Taylor's Louisiana brigade to support them by a movement on the left flank, through a wood which lay on that side of the village.

Before this effort could be completed, however, the gallant skirmishers had dislodged the enemy, and the General galloped forward to the height they had just occupied. On the nearer side of the south Shenandoah, which flowed just beyond this hill, was the enemy's camp, pitched in a charming meadow, along the water side, but now wrapped in flames, and sending up volumes of smoke to the skies, while under its cover their whole infantry was marching in excellent order up the road, which obliquely ascended from the other bank, every rank distinctly displayed to view.

Their guns were posted on the *rival* height to that on which Jackson stood, far above the infantry, prepared to protect its retreat. As the General beheld this picture, he was seized with uncontrollable eagerness and impatience, and exclaimed, "Oh, what an opportunity for artillery! Oh, that my guns were here!" Then turning, almost fiercely, to the only aide who accompanied him, he commanded him to hasten to the rear, and "order up every rifle gun and every brigade in the army."

Some guns were, after a little, brought up, but the enemy had meantime passed the crest of the ridge, and the pursuit was resumed, the General riding among the skirmishers and urging them on.

* * * * *

In the forenoon, Colonel Ashby and Colonel Flourney had been detached with all the cavalry, except a company or two, to cross the south fork of the Shenandoah at McCoy's ford, above the position of the Federalists, for the purpose of destroying the telegraphic and railroad communications between Front Royal and Strasburg, and of preventing the passage of reinforcements or fugitives between the two posts.

Colonel Flourney, with his own and Colonel Mumford's

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regiments, kept a short distance west of the river, and having executed his orders, now appeared upon the Winchester road, in the most timely manner, to join in the pursuit.

At the north fork of the Shenandoah, the retreating Federalists made an abortive attempt to burn the bridge. Before they could fully accomplish their purpose the Confederates were upon them and extinguished the flames, but not until they had made one span of the bridge impassable for horsemen.

Colonel Flourney, however, accompanied by the General, with difficulty passed four companies of his own regiment across the river, and, ordering the remainder to follow, hurried in pursuit.

The Federals were overtaken near a little hamlet named Cedarville, five miles from Front Royal, where their whole force, consisting of a section of artillery, two companies of cavalry, two companies of Pennsylvania infantry, and the First Maryland Infantry of the Federals, now placed themselves in order of battle to stand at bay. General Jackson no sooner saw them than he gave the order to charge with a voice and air whose peremptory determination was communicated to the whole party.

Colonel Flourney instantly hurled his force in column against the enemy, and broke their centre. They, however, speedily reformed in an orchard on the right of the turnpike, when a second gallant and decisive charge being made against them, their cavalry broke and fled, the cannoneers abandoned their guns, and the infantry threw down their arms, and scattered in utter rout. *Other Confederate troops speedily arriving,** the fields and woods were gleaned, and nearly the whole opposing force was killed or captured.

The loss of the Patriots, in the combat and pursuit, was twenty-six killed and wounded.

It will be noticed that the Rev. Dr. Dabney says nothing of any artillery being brought into play to force Colonel Kenly from his first position.

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* The *italics* are ours.

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On referring to a Life of Jackson, written by a "Virginian," and published at New York by Charles B. Richardson, 596 Broadway, 1866, we find the following account on page 50:

The main force of the enemy now retired a short distance beyond Front Royal, and took position on a commanding height to the right of the turnpike.

From this point they opened rifle artillery upon our troops as they advanced beyond the town. Colonel Crutchfield, Chief of Artillery, placed some guns in position to dislodge them.

Not only was artillery used here, but with effect, and Colonel Kenly never left his second position until the only road he had for escape was being enfiladed by shot and shell from the rebel guns.

The official report of Major-General N. P. Banks, United States Volunteers, contains the following:

* * * * * *

Front Royal is in itself an indefensible position. Two mountain valleys debouch suddenly upon the town from the south, commanding it by almost inaccessible hills, and is at the same time exposed to flank movements by other mountain valleys, *via* Strasburg on the west and Chester Gap on the east.

The only practicable defence of this town would be by a force sufficiently strong to hold these mountain passes some miles in advance. Such forces were not at my disposal, and no such expectations were entertained from the slender command of Colonel Kenly. It was a guerilla force, and not an organized and well-appointed army that he was prepared to meet.

On the twenty-third of May it was discovered that the whole force of the enemy was in movement down the valley of the Shenandoah, between the Massanutten Mountain

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and the Blue Ridge, and in close proximity to the town. Their cavalry had captured a considerable number of our pickets before the alarm was given.

The little band which was charged with the protection of the railroad and bridges found itself instantaneously compelled to choose between an immediate retreat or a contest with the enemy, against overwhelming numbers. Colonel Kenly was not the man to avoid a contest, at whatever odds.

He immediately drew up his troops in the order he had contemplated in case of an attack of less importance. The disposition of his force had been wisely made to resist a force equal to his own, and the best, perhaps, that could have been devised in his more pressing emergency.

About 1 o'clock P. M. the alarm was given that the enemy was advancing on the town in force.

The infantry companies were drawn up in line of battle about one half of a mile in the rear of the town. Five companies were detailed to support the artillery, which was placed on the crest of a hill commanding a meadow of some extent, over which the enemy must pass to reach the bridge—one company guarding the regimental camp nearer to the river, on the right of the line.

The companies, three in number, left to guard the town, were compelled to fall back upon the main force. There were then four companies on the right of the battery, near the camp, under Lieutenant-Colonel Dushane, and five companies on the left under Colonel Kenly. The battery, Lieutenant Atwell commanding, opened fire upon the enemy advancing from the hills on the right and left, well supported by the infantry, doing much damage.

A detachment of the Fifth New York Cavalry was ordered to advance upon the road, which was attempted, but did not succeed.

They held this position for an hour, when they were compelled to retreat across the river, which was done in good order, their camp and stores having been first destroyed.

On the opposite side their lines were again formed, and the battery, in position, opened its fire upon the enemy while fording the river. They were again ordered to

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move, left in front, on the Winchester road, and had proceeded about two miles when they were overtaken by the enemy's cavalry, and a fearful fight ensued, which ended in the complete destruction of the command. Colonel Kenly, at the head of his column, was wounded in this action. The train and one gun were captured.

One gun was brought within five miles of Winchester, and abandoned by Lieutenant Atwell only when his horses were broken down. The enemy s force is estimated at eight thousand. The fighting was mostly done by the cavalry on the side of the rebels, with active support from the infantry and artillery. Our own force did not exceed nine hundred men. They held their ground manfully, yielding only to the inevitable power of overwhelming numbers.

Prisoners captured since the affair represent that our troops fought with great valor, and that the losses of the enemy were large.

It has previously been mentioned that company E was posted at Linden Station, on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad, eight miles east of Front Royal, when the battle commenced at the latter place, having marched there the day previous.

This company was commanded by Captain E. E. Gillingham, who learned of the fate of the regiment about 8 P. M. He immediately took steps to guard against any surprise during the night, and also caused his position to be entrenched.

In the morning it was ascertained that a strong force of the enemy was advancing on the post from three different directions. The Captain, deeming his position untenable against such odds, gave orders for the company to fall back to Mark-

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ham Station, three miles distant, where, being joined by two companies of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the march was continued to White Plains, and thence to Manassas Junction, which was reached on the night of the 28th.

The company subsequently proceeded to Baltimore, and was assigned to duty at the Loudon Park Cemetery, where it was employed in furnishing escorts and performing military honors for the soldiers being interred there.

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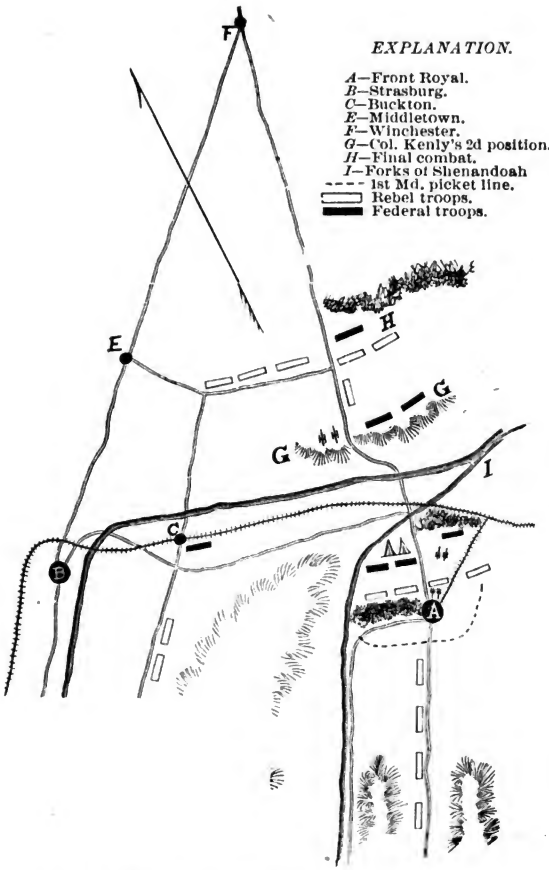

PLAN OF BATTLE OF FRONT ROYAL.

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CHAPTER III.

(*From May 23 to September 16, 1862.*)

RECORD OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

PRISONERS MARCHED BACK TO FRONT ROYAL—THENCE TO WINCHESTER—SINGING OF THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER IN THE TOWN—RELEASE OF COLONEL KENLY AND OTHERS—MARCH TO LYNCHBURG—SERGEANT LUCAS' DIARY—THRILLING INCIDENTS OF PRISON LIFE—"BELLE ISLAND"—RELEASE ON PAROLE AND ARRIVAL AT ANNAPOLIS—CASUALTIES AMONG THE PRISONERS AT LYNCHBURG AND BELLE ISLAND—OUTLINE OF THE OFFICERS' MOVEMENTS.

As soon as the prisoners could be collected together, they were marched back, closely guarded, toward Front Royal, the officers being taken into the town and placed in the Court-house, and the enlisted men kept all night, without shelter, in the open air, near their former camp. The next morning all the captured were moved into Front Royal, and quartered in buildings which had been erected by the rebels for hospital purposes previous to the occupation of the valley by Federal troops. Here they remained until Monday, the 26th, on which day, at noon, escorted by the Second Virginia Cavalry, Twenty-first Virginia Infantry, and a part of the Louisiana Tigers, they set out for Winchester, elated with the hope that they could only be sent there for release, as there was a rumor previously circulated that they were to go to Lynchburg, which

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eventually proved to be true. After a hard march, the prisoners arrived in Winchester about 9 P. M., and while passing through the main street a rebel band was serenading "Stonewall" Jackson at the Taylor House. The General and his staff, with other officers and friends, were out on the portico of the hotel, the windows being crowded with ladies, gaily dressed, while the band was discoursing that favorite of Southern war tunes, "The Bonnie Blue Flag." No sooner did the prisoners hear the first strains of the band, than, with one accord, they all joined in singing the Star-Spangled Banner in a manner so spirited, and in tones so loud, as to entirely drown the music of the serenade. The effect produced upon the rebel guard by this outburst of patriotic feeling was such that they made little or no effort to suppress it, and the prisoners continued singing until they reached the quarters selected for them at the railroad depot. This was in a filthy condition, and entirely too small, there not being room enough for the men to lie even on the floor, however closely they might pack themselves. The officers were in a similar predicament, being assigned to quarters in a small ticket office, where they, in like manner, had not room enough to lie on the floor, and many of them had to remain in sitting postures all night.

Adjutant Tarr and several of the worst wounded men were left at Front Royal, and subsequently recaptured by General Shields' troops.

Next day the officers were given the parole of

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the town, and availed themselves of the opportunity thereby afforded for obtaining more desirable lodgings, besides leaving room enough for those who remained to lie upon the floor.

The prisoners were thus kept at Winchester till Saturday, May the 31st, when they were marched to Cedar Creek, the whole of Jackson's army moving in that direction at the same time.

Colonel Kenly, Captain Wright, and some of the severely wounded enlisted men, not being able to travel, were this day set at liberty on parole; Surgeon Mitchell was unconditionally released.

Up to this time the daily allowance of food had been about four crackers per man, except on two occasions, when an addition of a small piece of fat pork was issued, which many were glad to devour uncooked.

On the 1st of June they were marched to Woodstock, being allowed one ration of the usual kind, but of very inferior quality. The next morning they were marched to Mount Jackson, and the following day (June 3) reached a point two miles beyond New Market. The ensuing day the whole of Jackson's army and the prisoners moved to Harrisonburg, where the latter were placed in the Court-House building, and within its inclosed grounds. At night they were furnished with an abundant supply of crackers, but the allowance of meat was exceedingly small.

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The next morning bread was thrown over the railing of the court yard, in a manner similar to that in which swine are commonly fed in their pens. There was a tremendous rush for the bread so unnaturally distributed, and, as might be expected under the circumstances, some succeeded in getting a portion, and others none, while a considerable part was trampled under foot by the hungry crowd, and rendered unfit for human food.

About 10 A. M. the journey was resumed, and after a forced march of twenty-three miles, at times knee-deep in mud, and again fording streams up to their waists in water, the captives and their guards halted for the night in a secluded spot midway between Port Republic and Waynesboro; but there was no food for the prisoners that night.

At Harrisonburg the officers were separated from the men and paroled to report at Staunton. An outline of their subsequent movements will be found at the end of this chapter.

On the morning of the 6th of June the prisoners were again started, without rations, and marched to Waynesboro, where they received a larger quantity and better quality of food than at any other time during their captivity.

During the march from Strasburg to Waynesboro the sound of General Frémont's artillery, engaging the rebel rear guard, was frequently audible. At Mount Jackson the prisoners were

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clearly in sight of the Federal advance, drawn up in line of battle, about two miles distant. Every prisoner's heart beat loud at the joyous discovery and the cheering prospect of probable release; but soon a column of smoke proceeding from a bridge that intervened between them and their friends, who were endeavoring to effect their rescue, and the rebels, burst forth into flames, dispelling all their fondly-cherished hopes of immediate release, and more gloomily than before they wended their weary way, marching under a burning sun, many of them dropping out of the ranks from sheer exhaustion.

Among the prisoners captured at Front Royal was Sergeant Thomas O. Lucas, of Company A, First Maryland Volunteers, who, while in the hands of the rebels, kept a "Diary," wherein he recorded such facts and incidents as he deemed worthy of note. After his liberation he had the diary published in pamphlet form, from which the continuation of this prison record is principally drawn.

Saturday, June 7.—There is a great stir among the rebels here, (Waynesboro.) Some three or four hundred prisoners have escaped, but how they do not know, but say it was some kind of Yankee trick played upon them. In company A, First Maryland, we have fifty men present out of fifty-eight who started with us from Winchester. Five o'clock P. M.; more prisoners have

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arrived here, among whom is Lieutenant Gillingham, who escaped on the night of the 3d inst., and was recaptured; our officers have also arrived, who, on arriving at Staunton, were again paroled to report at this place.

The prisoners report Jackson and Ewell to be at Port Republic, and Frémont in chase.

The remains of Colonel Ashby, the rebel, were carried through here to-day for interment in the cemetery at Charlottesville. To-night some three or four hundred have nothing to eat again.

Sunday, June 8.—Eight o'clock, A. M.; nothing as yet to eat; they say those who got nothing to eat last night shall have it this morning. One o'clock, P. M.; the rebels are packing up in a hurry, for Frémont and Shields are too close neighbors for them. Eight o'clock, P. M.; we have marched about seven miles, and have halted for the night, without anything to eat. We do not know where we are going, for the rebels have promised us cars for Lynchburg so often we can believe nothing they say.

Monday, June 9.—Twenty-four hours' rations, they call it, have been issued to us; it is one ounce of meat and one of bread; the men are holding it up to the view of the guard; but they might just as well do so to the dirt under their feet, for they would be as soon noticed as by those devils in human form. Nine o'clock, A. M.; on the march again, over the Blue Ridge Mountains. Six

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o'clock, P. M.; arrived at North Garden Station; they gave us some flour to cook for ourselves, but no wood to do so with.

Tuesday, June 10.—It is raining, and we are in a perfect mud-hole. Twelve o'clock, M.; it is still raining, and they have moved us up the hill, but it is no better. We are no more than a drove of cattle on exhibition, for the rebels ride ahead of us on every march, and notify the whole country of our approach. Many of our men are barefoot, and others are becoming more or less naked. Eight o'clock, P. M.; it has rained all day, and there is no prospect of its clearing off. Oh, for some kind of shelter, even if it be in a jail!

Wednesday, June 11.—Six A. M.; stood up all night in mud and rain; no way to sit up or lie down; at this time it is clearing off. Nine o'clock A. M.; we are in some cattle cars, bound to Lynchburg, among the *mania* of beasts. Seven o'clock P. M.; we arrived at Lynchburg at 5 P. M., and were marched through the town to be the scoff of the people; but our boys only laughed at them, and marched on, singing the Red, White and Blue, while their band was playing Dixie. We are on a commons outside of the city, some one and a half or two miles, with no shelter whatever. They have given us one cracker and a small piece of meat to a man. We have three or four men sick with the typhoid fever, but there is no care taken of them; they have to take it as they find

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it, the same as the rest of us. Our hospital steward does all he can for them, but, poor fellow, he has no medicine. What can he do for them? Surely God cannot look on these rebels with any degree of allowance whatever.

Thursday, June 12.—Eight o'clock A. M.; the citizens are this morning selling whatever they can to the prisoners who have any money; but their money will not last long at the prices charged—five loaves of bread fifty cents; the whole five could be bought in Baltimore for ten cents. The Lynchburg paper this morning calls us an impudent set. The editor says: "I found them all that way to a man, and indeed they went so far as to say we would be made to feel the power of the Government before we were many days older." Eight o'clock P. M.; they have given us two crackers and some raw pickled beef, but no wood nor any way to cook it; they, no doubt, expect we will eat it raw, for they know we are hungry.

Friday, June 13.—This morning, in looking over the Lynchburg papers, we find all our officers have been sent to North Carolina, except Lieutenant Gillingham, who is still here under a special guard. We also see a clip from *The Washington Star*, where our Colonel and Governor Bradford have been to the President in our behalf. Our boys feel comforted to know the President and Secretary of War have promised our exchange at

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an early day. Four o'clock P. M.; four hundred more prisoners have arrived here, all of General Shields' Division. Eight o'clock P. M.; one cracker and more salt meat; if the devils would give us some wood, or some way to cook it, we might eat it; as it is, we must wait until we can get another cracker.

We hope our Colonel may succeed in his efforts in our behalf, for we wish to get out of the hands of men who appear more like savages than human beings.

Saturday morning, June 14.—We have no way to cook our meat as yet. It appears they give us our rations under cover of night to keep from being seen by the people, many of whom, I have no doubt, are for the Union, from the way they exchange our Treasury notes, so our men can get something to eat. Six o'clock P. M.; a rebel Adjutant was among us to see if he could not prevail on some of the men to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. The answer our boys gave him was, "We have taken one oath, and intend to support it; you are starving us any how, and before we will take an oath to support such a hell-deserving concern as you represent, in the form of a confederacy, we will starve to death together." Seven o'clock P. M.; our ration, as usual, has been given us, but no wood to cook it with. Many of the men are eating the meat raw, forced to do so by hunger.

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Sunday, June 15.—This is a delightful morning. They have at last given us a stick of wood, and we have boiled some of the meat, but can hardly eat it, as it is so hard and salt; we are all very anxious to hear from home and our families; brothers and sisters, fathers and mothers, are, no doubt, grieving after us; we hope the good Lord may take care of them until He, in his good providence, shall permit us to return to their embrace again Six o'clock P. M.; it is raining, with a cold northeast wind blowing; our ration again appears, consisting of one cracker, one half pint of flour, and salt beef; in an extra, issued here today, they acknowledge that Beauregard has lost nearly, if not all of his big guns, and seven gunboats, at Memphis; they also complain of want of room to accommodate so many refugees from Richmond; fifteen thousand troops passed here last night and this morning, to reinforce Jackson in the Valley.

Monday, June 16.—This is a clear, cool morning; prisoners had to walk about during the night to keep any way warm in their wet clothes; we had no fire nor any way to sleep all night; they had compassion on our sick last night, and removed them to an old slaughter-house, where they were treated all night to a fine band of rebel music in the shape of a lot of bleating calves. The cars were going back and forth all night, and are still running, with citizens and soldiers

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from Richmond. Three o'clock P. M.; a North Carolina regiment has arrived to take the place of the Virginia regiment which has been guarding us; we hope to find in them some of the species of humanity, for surely the Virginia regiment is the most miserable set of men I ever saw.

Tuesday June 17.—Sickness is on the increase; one of our artillery-men, whose name I could not learn, died in the slaughter-house last night. They gave us the same ration last night; none but hungry, starving men can eat it; we were all night in a cold, heavy dew, this morning finding many of us wet and cold. Twelve o'clock M.; the North Carolina regiment is about to take charge of us; we have been marched to the fair grounds and placed in stalls provided for beasts; little better anyhow than we were.

Wednesday, June 18.—Seven A. M.; they have not given us anything to eat, as yet, since night before last; these things cannot last long, for it will send many of us to our long homes. Six o'clock P. M.; they have given us, after waiting for forty-eight hours, two ounces of meat and a pint of flour to each man; God help their conscience! There are two thousand two hundred and five prisoners; what a number to be starving for no other crime than that of love to their country!

Thursday, June 19.—John Lambden, of Company B, First Maryland, remarked yesterday, in conversation, that he would surely die of hunger;

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sure enough, he and one of the First Michigan Cavalry and one of the First Virginia Artillery were found dead where they laid down last night; we have been in bondage for four weeks, with no opportunity to change or wash our clothes; the consequence can easily be imagined. Four o'clock P. M.; John Lambden was carried out in a pine coffin and in a hearse; Colonel Gibbs, of the Forty-second North Carolina Regiment, has taken charge of us; he appears to be much of a gentleman; for our rations he has given us bacon, beans, sugar and salt, flour and wood, with ovens to cook in; he will not give us the salt pork, for he considers it unfit to eat.

Friday, June 20.—This morning Lieutenant Buskirk, Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment, Lieutenant Gillingham, and some other officers who were captured the other day, were all sent to North Carolina. Meat and flour are the main articles of food here, and they sell pretty high—$11 per barrel for flour, thirty-seven cents per pound for bacon; the cost of feeding us in one day amounts to $450. The rebel doctor of the regiment was to see the men this morning; he appears, like the rest of the staff officers, to be much of a gentleman; he expressed great indignation at the manner in which we had been treated; he says there are over five thousand Confederate sick in town, a large number of whom are wounded, brought from Front Royal and Winchester.

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Saturday June 21 —Our bread ration yesterday was changed to corn meal. Sickness is on the increase; the water we have is very scarce and muddy. Four o'clock P. M.; better rations; they have given us bacon, black-eyed peas, flour, sugar, salt, and one pound of soap for fifty men; also, a little vinegar; we have now two good meals a day.

Sunday, June 22.—Sickness still increasing; I hear of no one getting better, but all are worse. Many of the prisoners who were hearty when captured now give up all hope of ever seeing their homes again; the doctor has given them medicine, and has had six large tents put up for the accommodation of the sick. One o'clock P. M.; three doctors, together with the regimental Surgeon, have been here to see the sick; diarrhœa they pass by unnoticed, and pay more attention to other cases.

Monday, June 23.—They have now sixteen large tents for the sick, with straw beds. At 12 o'clock last night, the long-roll was beat and the regiment all left, except one company left as guards here; the cars were running all night; this morning's paper says that Jackson is surrounded.

Tuesday, June 24.—It is cloudy here this morning; the people of Lynchburg are greatly incensed at the manner in which Colonel Gibbs is treating us; they call him a friend of the North, and they made an attempt to assassinate him night before

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last; they cut one of his men down, for which act he has put a number of them under arrest; he will not permit the citizens to enter our enclosure; when they do get to see us, it is only to insult us, knowing we have no way to resent it.

Wednesday, June 25.—They have made things as comfortable as they can for the sick; they have tents, with straw for beds; their preparations indicate that we are to remain here some time; God forbid, for many will not live to get home, if such is the case. The Quartermaster informs us that our rations have run out; he does not know what will be next. Six o'clock P. M.; two more died this—morning one of the Twenty-fifth Ohio, and one of the Twenty-seventh Indiana.

Thursday, June 26.—Sixty-odd more prisoners arrived here last night—General Shields' and Blenker's men; one of them is a German Major; there are also several Captains and Lieutenants among them. The rebel papers recommend that we prisoners be put to work on their water-works. Let them try that game, and if I know anything of our boys, they will tear their works up for them.

Friday, June 27.—It is now reported that Jackson has gone to Richmond or Gordonsville. Our Quartermaster took charge of some bacon in town yesterday, to feed his prisoners, and the Lynchburg papers are out this morning with an article about him doing it, knowing, as he does, how

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hard it is for the citizens to get any; so he this morning, much to their chagrin, relieved their market of fresh beef. It is very hot here; much against the sick, who, I am happy to say, are somewhat improved.

Saturday, June 28 —Last night more prisoners were brought in from Charlottesville, swelling the number to two thousand three hundred and thirty-seven. The prisoners all report that Jackson has gone to Richmond, leaving a part of Ashby's cavalry in a guerilla warfare in the Valley.

Sunday, June 29.—It rained last night, and is raining now. Nine o'clock, P. M.; clear; there is a report that McClellan has been repulsed from before Richmond, but it is not believed by the prisoners.

Monday, June 30.—This morning's paper states that General Joe Johnston has driven McClellan back from Richmond, and taken one hundred guns and six thousand prisoners, and was following up the success; it also states the loss on both sides to be awful. Two more died last night; one of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, and one of the Twenty-seventh Indiana. Three o'clock, P. M.; one more has just died, belonging to the Michigan First.

Tuesday, July 1.—Heavy firing is heard in the direction of Richmond, as also in the direction of Charlottesville; some talk of paroling the prisoners; hope they may get at the good work; more

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fresh beef to-day; we are faring pretty well; thirty-two more prisoners arrived last night—Frémont's men, Cox's brigade.

Wednesday, July 2 —One more died last night; his name was Joseph Taylor, of the First Vermont Cavalry; some few more prisoners arrived last night—General Shields' men; they report the heavy firing heard here yesterday to be Shields after Jackson.

Thursday, July 3.—The papers of yesterday represent McClellan as having fallen back, and his army completely demoralized; our men do not believe a word of it; they have too much confidence in their General to believe he will give an inch of ground to the rebels. A letter has been received from a Lieutenant of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, dated from Salisbury, N. C., June 28; he says our officers are at that place, and well, and hope to be with us again shortly.

Friday, July 4.—Another death occurred last night—one of the Fourth New York Cavalry. Four o'clock, P. M.; still another has departed this life—one of the Eighth New York Infantry. Six o'clock, P. M.; and still another has gone the way of all flesh; he is of the First Michigan Cavalry.

Saturday, July 5.—Conflicting reports all day about Richmond; a negro driver, who is engaged in hauling our flour, says we can get no more from Richmond, as the Yankees have stopped all the cars down there.

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Sunday, July 6.—Thirty-two more prisoners brought in last night; they are from Banks' division, and were taken by guerillas at Front Royal, and robbed of everything of value, even to their uniforms; one man says he was a safeguard over the property of one of the very men that captured him; others are of Frémont's command; some were taken near Petersburg; three more died last night; their names or regiments I have not been able to learn, they were removed so sudden.

Monday, July 7.—Three men died last night; one of the Twenty-ninth Ohio; I cannot ascertain where the others belong; there have been more deaths than I have been able to notice, from the fact of their speedy removal. Eleven o'clock, A. M.; it is dreadfully warm; the thermometer stands 100° in the shade. Six o'clock, P. M.; James King, Company F, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, died, and was buried at 5½ o'clock.

Tuesday, July 8.—Something wrong; the doctor says his medicine has run out. When we first came here the paper stated that they had $50,000 worth of medical stores, captured by Jackson in the Valley. Where has it all gone in so short a time? It remains very warm here; the men are frequently seen to fall from the effects of the heat.

Wednesday, July 9.—The papers this morning say that McClellan has chosen a good position,

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unapproachable by the rebels, until he shall complete his arrangements for another movement. The papers are daily filled with falsehoods; one day it is said that Jackson is in the Valley, the next day he is in Richmond. If they know where he is, they do not care to let their readers know. Colonel Gibbs has gone to Richmond, it is said, to try and get us liberated; bacon is selling in town for fifty cents per pound, and other meat is hard to get at any price.

Thursday, July 10.—Our hospitals are overrun with sick; although they have put up six extra tents, they are all filled. One of the Ohio men was found dead this morning in his horse-stall. As a general thing, the Maryland boys stand it pretty well. Twelve o'clock M.; thermometer 102° in the shade.

Friday, July 11.—There is quite a sudden change; it is a very cold, rainy day. The men feel the loss of their blankets severely; many of the stalls do not keep the water off, and the ground on which they lay is wet. Four o'clock P. M.; they have begun to punish our men if they refuse to work, such as digging sinks for their officers, &c.; one of the men was bucked to-day, and two others were served in like manner for speaking about it; our men do not refuse to do such work for themselves, but will not do it for them. If such things continue they will find an outbreak before long which will be hard to quell.

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Sa'urday July 12.—It has cleared off, and this is a fine morning ; one of the First Virginia Cavalry died last night ; two of the First Maryland were discharged from hospital this morning ; we have not seen any of the Lynchburg papers since Wednesday ; there must be something in them they do not wish us to see.

Sunday, July 13.—Four more prisoners were brought in last night by the jailor at Staunton ; three of the Fifth Connecticut and one of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania. The papers to-day state that our troops are advancing on this place in four different directions to cut off communication between Richmond and East Tennessee. The manner in which we get wood is by eleven or twelve men being detailed every day to go about two miles in the woods, under guard, to cut it; one of the citizen prisoners is a merchant from New York ; it goes hard with him to shoulder a pick-axe and shovel and go to work ; also our old friend and sutler of the First Maryland, Colonel Jack Hooper, has his turn to take at the same work. Two more of the prisoners died last night and one this morning ; regiments unknown to me. Four o'clock P. M.; one more has just died.

Monday, July 14.—The prisoners now number two thousand four hundred and thirty ; one more died last night of the Twenty-Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, Company F. The people of Lynchburg, who were so glad of our capture,

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appear now very anxious to get us away; they say that while we are here they can get nothing to eat, for they are too heavily taxed to feed us.

Tuesday, July 15.—Six more prisoners were brought in last night, captured by guerillas near Front Royal; they are of the Sixth Virginia Regiment; three more died last night. Five o'clock A. M.; one more died this morning of the Eighty-Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment.

Wednesday, July 16.—Fourteen more prisoners were brought in last night, captured at Luray by guerillas; two of the Sixty-eighth New York, two of the Fifty-fourth New York, one a Quartermaster of Lloyd's brigade, Sigel's division, one of the Seventy-third Pennsylvania, six of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, one of the First Vermont Cavalry, and one a teamster. Three o'clock P. M.; Private John Cox, of Company G, First Maryland Regiment, has just died in the hospital.

Thursday, July 17.—Three more prisoners died last night. Twelve o'clock M.; one more has just died; their State or regiment are unknown to me. Three o'clock P. M.; the First Maryland were marched outside the lines, and answered to their names; it is said we are to be paroled; I hope it may be so, for they cannot get at the good work too soon.

Friday, July 18.—The long-roll was beat again last night, but what for I cannot learn. Last

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night three of the prisoners escaped, accompanied by one of the North Carolinians, who deserted. Twelve o'clock, M.; they have no tidings of them as yet. One of the Third Wisconsin has just died; five minutes before he died he was eating, and appeared to be quite well. The papers this morning say five hundred of the Yankees will leave here next week; they are no more anxious for us to leave than we are to shake the dust of their soil off our feet.

Saturday, July 19.—One more death last night; his name or regiment I cannot learn, even from the nurses in the hospital; Flimm Hall, of the Sixty-sixth Ohio, has just died; there are now four dead bodies in the dead-tent; the others are unknown to me.

Sunday, July 20.—Forty more prisoners came in last night; they were taken at Middletown; one of them belongs to the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, three to Illinois Cavalry, and thirty-six of the New York Infantry, different regiments; eighteen were taken out of hospitals by guerillas, the others by Ashby's cavalry. Six o'clock, P. M.; one of the Tenth Maine died this afternoon; there is great talk of sending us home next week; we sincerely hope they will do it.

Monday, July 21.—The number of prisoners now is two thousand four hundred and eighty; there were three more deaths last night; their names or regiments I cannot learn; one of the First Mary-

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land was discharged from the hospital this morning. Six o'clock, P. M.; a man by the name of Henry Monk, of Company I, First Maryland, has just died.

Tuesday, July 22.—Last evening the officer of the guard took off our well-rope in order to let the water settle, as it was very muddy. This morning, at day dawn, one of the Sixty-sixth Ohio men, in going to the hospital tent for the rope to draw some water, was shot down within the lines, without even as much as calling upon him to halt—a deliberate murder. Five o'clock P. M.; four more died since morning—how fast are they falling into the arms of death!—the prevailing diseases being diptheria and typhoid fever.

Wednesday, July 23.—I am informed the name of the prisoner shot by the guard yesterday was Michael Bower, of Company E, Sixty-sixth Ohio regiment; the guard has been placed in jail in town, under close confinement, for murder; the two guards on either side of him on duty testify to the fact that he never hailed the prisoner until he had fired upon him, and also that in the morning, when he loaded his gun, he said he intended to kill one of the Yankees with that load. The deceased, I am told, has a large family. Four o'clock P. M.; it is now raining very hard, and the places where we sleep are very wet.

Thursday, July 24.—It is clear this morning, and very hot; a man by the name of Munson, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, died this morning.

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Friday, July 25.—There were five of the prisoners escaped last night; it is reported that our scouts were seen four miles from this place; Charles Trishman, Company C, First Maryland, died last night, and one other this morning, whose name or regiment I have not learned. There was one more prisoner brought in this morning; he was captured on Flat Top Mountain; he says he was five or six miles from camp; he belongs to Cox's brigade.

Saturday, July 26.—Three more prisoners made their escape last night. It is easy enough to make an escape, but the guerilla warfare carried on in this State renders it a dangerous undertaking.

Sunday, July 27.—Heavy rains last evening, but this morning it is clear; one of the Sixty-sixth Ohio died last evening.

Monday, July 28.—Andrew Premier, of Company K, First Maryland, died last evening, and two others, whose names or regiments I do not know; one of the First Maryland was discharged from the hospital this morning. Four o'clock P. M.; one more prisoner has just died.

Tuesday, July 29.—Twenty-seven more prisoners were brought in last night; they were captured near Front Royal; six are of the First Maryland Cavalry, the others of the Second Massachusetts and Third Delaware Regiments, and three citizens. Seven more of the prisoners died yesterday afternoon, last night, and this morn-

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ing; among them was Philip Emmert, of Company I, First Maryland. Four o'clock P. M.; two more have died since morning; I have been informed that every head of a family within ten miles around this place is taxed fifty cents per week for our support.

Wednesday, *July* 30.—One of the escaped prisoners, after going fourteen miles, has returned and given himself up. Four o'clock P. M.; one more prisoner has died since writing the above.

Thursday, *July* 31.—Henry Baynor, of Company K, First Maryland, died last night, as also one of the Twenty-eighth New York, whose name I did not learn; another of the First Maryland was discharged from the hospital this morning.

Friday, *August* 1.—This day has come upon us bringing no better prospects of being exchanged or paroled than ever; sixty-one prisoners of Companies A and F, and two of Company C, of the Ninth Virginia Regiment, were brought on to-day; they were captured at Somerville, one hundred and fifty miles from this place; Brunard Preacher, Company F, First Maryland, died to-day.

Saturday, *August* 2.—There are now here two thousand five hundred and sixty prisoners. Six o'clock, P. M.; two more have died to-day—one of the Tenth Maine, the other not known. Eight o'clock, P. M.; one of the First Maine Cavalry has just died.

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Sunday, August 3.—John McGowan, Company H, First Maryland, who was one of those who made his escape July 18, has been retaken; he was captured near Charlottesville; a number of the wounded at Port Republic have been brought here; one poor fellow has had his leg taken off three times; he says the second time it was done with a butcher knife and hand-saw; they lay on the field all night, where the hogs were rooting and tearing the dead.

Monday, August 4.—A prisoner was bayoneted this morning for looking in across the line in the hospital at a man dying.

Tuesday, August 5.—One more died this morning, beyond which nothing of interest has occurred.

Wednesday, August 6.—John Robinson, Company G, First Maryland, died this morning. Six o'clock, P. M.; George E. Wheeler, Company A, First Maryland, has just died; he is much lamented by his comrades.

Thursday, August 7.—The sick are now packing up for removal to Richmond; it is expected we will be home soon; God grant it may be so. Three more died last night—two of the Indiana, and one of the Virginia Regiments; their names I could not learn.

Friday, August 8.—Five hundred prisoners, with the sick, have left for Richmond, at six o'clock this morning. Six o'clock, P. M.; all

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have left but the First Maryland Regiment; why they are kept for the last is hard to tell.

Saturday, August 9.—Some of the First Maryland, thinking they were homeward bound, stole the march yesterday on the rebels, and went with those who have left.

Sunday, August 10.—There was left in the hospital, at the time of the removal of the sick, two men without any assistance, who have died. The First Maryland have all to themselves now, but they want to go with the rest.

Monday, August 11.—We have for the first time our own choice of rations; we will leave tomorrow for Richmond.

Tuesday, August 12.—Nine o'clock A. M.; we are in cars bound for Richmond.

Wednesday, August 13.—We are on Belle Island, and a hard looking place it is for human beings to be placed. Six o'clock P. M.; they have given us a small piece of bread.

Thursday, August 14.—This morning they have given us one-quarter pound bread, and a cup of what they call soup; there is a boat, or scow, that brings the rations across from Richmond; this morning it brought over fifteen pine coffins; five men are found dead on the ground; they are placed in those coffins and buried about two feet deep, and it is then in water, the top of the coffin barely getting below the surface of the ground. Four o'clock P. M.; they have

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given us another piece of bread; this is all they give the prisoners at any time in the evening.

Friday, August 15.—This morning there are three more dead bodies on the island; about one-half of the prisoners have no shelter whatever; many are not able to walk; they have the scurvy so bad they have to lay on the ground, with no assistance from any one who is able to assist them, and no medical aid whatever; they have given us more bread and soup; I will here describe the manner of making soup; first, the fresh beef is put in the boiler and cooked well; in another pot is beans; second, the beef is taken out and salted sparingly; then the bean-water and meat-liquor constitute the soup, by the mixture of both together; if it falls short they make it go round by frequently pouring in hot water; this is all they give us to eat each day.

Saturday, August 16.—It is awful to see so many poor men dead and dying for want of proper treatment; they are here and there, all over the island; there are five or six dead this morning. The scow has brought over another load of coffins.

Sunday, August 17.—This morning we have our turn in getting meat; it is so fresh I can scarcely eat it. The prisoners here are becoming entirely naked. Two more died last night; it is useless for me to try to find their names, or where they belong.

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Monday, August 18.—This morning a number of sick were removed across to the hospital in town.

Tuesday, August 19.—This morning we have waited until now—11 o'clock—and no sign of anything but soup; there is no bread as yet. Sickness is on the increase; the ague and fever is now beginning to show itself among the prisoners, and also among the rebel guard. Four o'clock P. M.; we have got a piece of bread at last.

Wednesday, August 20.—It is astonishing how people live here; all articles of food so enormously high. Coffee is not to be had at any price. Hard-bread is given us to-day.

Thursday, August 21.—This morning we had a visit from some Baltimoreans, who are well-known in Baltimore as members of the famous, or rather the infamous, "Empire Club."

Friday, August 22.—This morning a poor woman brought over some pies to sell in opposition to the sutler—three for $1; the guard arrested her and put her in the guard-house. It is now known that the visit of Colonel Ould to our lines was for the purpose of making arrangements for our parole; so we expect to go home soon.

Saturday, August 23.—There is a great deal of grumbling among the rebel guard on account of the high price they have to pay for everything they get.

Sunday, August 24.—Received a letter from

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home, dated June 24—two months coming here; it has travelled all over the South. Five more men died last night; sickness increases very fast.

Monday, August 25.—We have a number of visitors from Richmond every day; among them are some ladies, who, I believe, would, if they dare, give our sick some nourishment, but it is more than they dare do.

Tuesday, August 26.—This is a drizzling, rainy morning, and we have to wait a long time for anything to eat. Twelve o'clock M.; we have our meat and crackers given us; when they give the crackers in place of the bread, we are allowed three each meal. It is becoming very cold this evening, and still raining.

Wednesday, August 27.—This is a very cold morning, and the prisoners are running about to try to warm themselves, for there is no wood nor fire on the island.

Thursday, August 28.—All last night the prisoners were to be seen walking about—it was cold and wet; not having anything but the ground to lie upon, they were forced to walk.

Friday, August 29.—They talk of sending us all home. Would to God they may, for if we have to stay here, not one will be able to live the fall and winter out.

Saturday, August 30.—Michael Phelan, of Company K, First Maryland, died last night. The people of Richmond complain very much of the

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deaths among their own sick. *The Richmond Enquirer* this morning calculates the deaths to average twenty-five per day, for one year to this date, among their soldiers alone.

Sunday, August 31.—Two hundred and forty more prisoners arrived here this morning. They were taken at Catlett's Station, and say the rebel officers took their boots from off their feet and gave them to their own men.

Monday, September 1.—Four or five of the guards were taken over to Richmond this morning with ague and fever; they cannot stand it as well as the Northern men.

Tuesday, September 2.—It rained all night last, and this morning the prisoners are all wet to the skin.

Wednesday, September 3.—It is stated in some of the Richmond papers this morning that we are to leave here on Wednesday next. God grant it may be so! Sergeant Wilson, Company F, First Maryland, died in Richmond last night; they are dying there, I am informed, very fast.

Thursday, September 4.—Conrad Swartsbaugh, Company C, First Maryland, died in Richmond last night; also Martin Enkst, of Company K, First Maryland.

Friday, September 5.—One of the New York Cavalry died here this morning; I could not ascert in his name.

Saturday, September 6.—William C. Trauger

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and D F. Durham, of the First Vermont Cavalry, died this morning; also, two others, whose names I cannot learn. Charles Miller, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, has just died. Six o'clock, P. M.; James Cummings, Company B, First Maryland, has just died.

Sunday, September 7.—A man by the name of Greise, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, died last night.

Monday, September 8.—Five hundred prisoners left for home this morning; two were of the First Maryland.

Tuesday, September 9.—Four men died last night, whose names I could not find out, for they are hardly cold before they are buried; this evening about forty prisoners came in from Winchester hospital, where they were captured; they have only been in service two months. Four o'clock, P. M.; thirty more prisoners have just come in; they were taken at Manassas.

Wednesday, September 10.—Eleven more were brought in this morning from Richmond, where they have been kept.

Thursday, September 11.—This morning great is the speculation in regard to going home; the commanding officer told them there would not be a man on the island in one week; our rations are getting very low, or they will not give them to us but once a day.

Friday, September 12.—This morning's paper

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says all the prisoners on Belle Island must leave on Friday. They are now paroling in a slow way; we are glad they have commenced the good work.

Saturday, September 13.—They were all night paroling, and are at the good work this morning. early.

Sunday, September 14.—There are but few more to parole; we expect to leave for home to-day. Ten o'clock, A. M.; we are marching for our boats; a large number of sick are in wagons. Five o'clock, P. M.; we have all arrived at the landing; the Lord blessed us with a good, cool day, otherwise many would have failed to have reached there, for they kept us in a quick time all the way. Six o'clock, P. M.; some are on board the steamer *Vanderbilt*, cheering lustily at the sight of the Stars and Stripes; the other boats are fast being filled by glad and joyful hearts. Nine o'clock, P. M.; we have all anchored, outside of the shore, in the stream, ready to start early in the morning.

Monday, September 15.—Ten o'clock, A. M.; we left early this morning; I am on the *Vanderbilt;* she has come to an anchor, an accident having happened to some of her machinery; the other boats have passed by us on their way home. Twelve o'clock, M.; they have so far repaired the damages to the boat as to permit her to go under half steam, and we are again on our way rejoicing. Eight o'clock, P. M.; we have anchored near our gun-boats for the night off Newport News.

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Tuesday, September 16.—Six o'clock A. M.; we are again on our way; this is a grand excursion to us who have been in bondage so long. Eight o'clock A. M.; we have arrived at Fortress Monroe, and are taking in provisions. The *Vanderbilt*, not being able to take us any further, we have been transferred to the steamer *John Brooks*, and are taking more prisoners off another boat. Four o'clock P. M.; we are now bound to Annapolis.

Wednesday, September 17.—Ten o'clock A. M.; we have arrived at Annapolis, and are all safe at Camp Parole.

The following is a list of the prisoners who died at Lynchburg whose names have not been previously mentioned, together with some whose names have been given, but not their regiment: Michael Colton, Fourth New York Cavalry; G. H. Wiggins, Tenth Maine Infantry; David Harp, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment; F. Ziegler, Forty-fifth New York; Levi Dulaney, First Maine Cavalry; W. C. Burk, First Vermont Cavalry.

The officers of the regiment, as previously stated, were paroled at Harrisonburg, to report, first at Staunton, then at Waynesboro, then at Charlottesville, and finally at Lynchburg, whence they were conveyed, under guard, to Salisbury, North Carolina, at which place they were kept in

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confinement until the eleventh of August, 1862, when they started for Richmond, and proceeding thence, arrived at Annapolis, Maryland, on the eighteenth of the same month.

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CHAPTER IV.

(*From May*, 1862, *to July* 11, 1863.)

REMNANT OF THE REGIMENT ORDERED TO BALTIMORE—RELEASE OF COLONEL KENLY—VISIT TO WASHINGTON, AND INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF WAR—ORGANIZATION OF THE MARYLAND BRIGADE—COLONEL KENLY PROMOTED BRIGADIER-GENERAL—ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE BRIGADE—THREATENED RAID OF REBEL CAVALRY INTO BALTIMORE—MOVEMENT TO HAGERSTOWN—MARCH TO THE SUPPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA NEAR WILLIAMSPORT—OCCUPATION OF THE TOWN—GOVERNOR CURTIN'S LETTER—REVIEW OF THE BRIGADE BY GOVERNOR BRADFORD—CAMP KENLY—CAPTURE OF REBEL PICKETS—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS KENLY AND WADE HAMPTON—MARCH TO MARYLAND HEIGHTS—THE CALIFORNIA FLAG—PRESENTATION CEREMONIES—SPEECHES OF HON. F. F. LOW, ARCHIBALD STERLING, ESQ., AND OTHERS—EXPEDITION TO WEST VIRGINIA—BATTLE OF WINCHESTER—EVACUATION OF MARYLAND HEIGHTS—MARCH TO FREDERICK—RETURN TO THE HEIGHTS—ACTION WITH THE ENEMY—IRON-CLAD CARS—LETTER OF GENERAL FRENCH—MARCH TO BOONSBORO'—BRIGADE ATTACHED TO THE FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

We now return to that portion of the regiment which escaped capture, and find that on the eighth day of June, 1862, General Banks issued an order relating thereto, of which the following is an extract:

The remnant of the First Maryland Volunteers, (Infantry,) now at Williamsport, will proceed, without delay, to Baltimore, for reorganization, recruiting, and equipment.

In accordance with the foregoing order, a mere skeleton, as regards numbers, of what not more than a year before had been a full regiment, and one whose fidelity and valor could not be more

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strongly attested than by its now depleted ranks, proceeded, under command of Captain Thomas S. J. Johnson, to Baltimore city. Captain Johnson remained in command until relieved by Captain George Smith, who, in turn, was succeeded by Colonel Kenly, he having been declared exchanged on the fifteenth day of August.

On the withdrawal of the rebel force from Winchester, Colonel Kenly, owing to the severity of his wounds, was released on parole, and returned to his home in Baltimore. So soon as he sufficiently recovered, he proceeded to Washington, accompanied by Governor Bradford and a few personal friends, for the purpose of effectuating the special and speedy exchange of both officers and men captured at Front Royal.

On their arrival at the Federal capital they readily obtained an interview with the Secretary of War, (Hon. E. M. Stanton,) who, on receiving Colonel Kenly, warmly thanked him for his gallant conduct and the intrepidity displayed by his command in their defence of Front Royal, and promised him that immediate steps should be taken to effect the exchange he so much desired. The party also waited upon President Lincoln, who likewise received them with the greatest cordiality, and, with that peculiar earnestness which was one of his great characteristics, expressed his gratitude to the Colonel for his courageous defence of his post.

Meanwhile, the recruitment and reorganization

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of the regiment was progressing very successfully, notwithstanding the fact that several new regiments were in process of formation at the same time, and which subsequently composed the Maryland Brigade, consisting of the First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Infantry Regiments and Alexander's Battery of Artillery. Colonel Kenly was promoted Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers, August 22, 1862, "for gallant conduct at the battle of Front Royal," and on the sixth of September the following order was issued from the headquarters of the Army:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, *September* 6, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 225.

[Extract.]

4. Brigadier-General John R. Kenly, United States Volunteers, will report in person to Major-General John E. Wool, United States Army, to organize and command a brigade of new troops.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Two days thereafter, the eighth of September, 1862, General Kenly assumed command of the "Maryland Brigade," in accordance with an order based upon the one above recited, and of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
BALTIMORE, *September* 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.

The First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Regi-

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ments Maryland Volunteers, now in process of formation near this city, together with Captain Alexander's Battery, Baltimore Light Artillery, are hereby placed under the command of Brigadier-General John R. Kenly, United States Volunteers. When the organization of the above-named regiments shall be completed, they will constitute a brigade, still to be commanded by Brigadier-General Kenly, until further orders.

By command of Major-General Wool.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the previous day, Sunday, the seventh of September, 1862, when General Lee's army was in Maryland, and Frederick City occupied by it, his cavalry advanced to the vicinity of Ellicott's Mills, within ten miles of Baltimore. At this time General Kenly was placed in command of all the infantry in and about Baltimore (outside of the forts) by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
BALTIMORE, *September* 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 32.

Brigadier-General John R. Kenly, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command of all the infantry in Baltimore city, except those in the several forts, which will remain under the command of Brigadier-General W. W. Morris, United States Army.

Brigadier-General Kenly will take command immediately.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General Commanding.

The First Maryland, now considerably strengthened by new enlistments, was ordered into the city by General Kenly, and took post at the Eutaw House, where he had temporarily estab-

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lished his headquarters. The regiment came rapidly into town, from its camp near Druid Hill Park, and took post at the corner of Baltimore and Eutaw streets, with instructions, in case the rebel cavalry made a dash into the city, to occupy the hotel building and warehouses opposite, and fire upon the enemy from the windows. This action may, or may not have had, any significance; but no enemy came or showed itself in Baltimore on that memorable Sunday.

From this time the history of the First Maryland is nearly identical with that of the brigade.

On the morning of September the eighteenth, the regiment, with the brigade, embarked in cars on the Northern Central railroad, under orders to join the Army of the Potomac, at Antietam, and proceeding *via* Harrisburg and the Cumberland Valley, reached Hagerstown at 2.30 A. M. on the twentieth. They immediately marched thence toward Williamsport to reinforce the Pennsylvania militia, whom they found formed in line of battle about two and a half miles from the town, and engaged in a brisk skirmish with the enemy's advance cavalry, who were approaching in the direction of Hagerstown. The brigade remained in line, and under arms, until the next day, when it marched in and occupied Williamsport, the enemy meantime having withdrawn to the Virginia side of the river.

The significance of this movement of the bri-

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gade toward Williamsport may be better understood by a perusal of the following extract from a letter of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., *March* 7, 1864.

GENERAL:

* * * * * *

The enemy crossed at Williamsport in force, with cavalry, artillery, and infantry, on the afternoon of the 19th of September, 1862, and attacked the pickets of General Reynolds between that place and Hagerstown. After night they approached his lines, then about three miles from the latter place. In the meantime large commissary and quartermaster stores, and ammunition for the Army of the Potomac, had arrived at Hagerstown. General Reynolds had his men in line of battle, and kept me informed as to the movements of the enemy. Between 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock the General came to Hagerstown, and a council was held in my room, composed of Generals Andrew Porter and Herman Haupt, Major Vogdes, Captain Gentry, of General Porter's staff, and Colonel John A. Wright, of my staff. It seemed to be the united judgment of the military gentlemen that the enemy would attack in the morning, if not before, and serious apprehensions were entertained as to the result.

Our troops were raw and undisciplined, and we were without efficient artillery. Preparations were ordered to be made for the destruction of military stores and the removal of the troops, to be carried out if the enemy should attack in force, and if it should become apparent that we could not resist him.

At 2 o'clock in the morning of the 20th you arrived with your command, the Maryland Brigade, *en route* to report to General McClellan. I deemed the danger so imminent at that point that at my instance General Reynolds was notified of your arrival, and took command of yourself and troops.

Your arrival relieved us all, and your troops marched directly to the front, [notwithstanding the long and rapid

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march they had made, and their need of rest and subsistence,] where you remained until the enemy recrossed the Potomac, and General Reynolds, by my directions, ordered the militia under his command to return to Pennsylvania.

Although no battle was fought, your presence and the strength of your command encouraged us, and proved a material influence in compelling the enemy to withdraw to the right bank of the Potomac, and in checking the demonstration he was making on Hagerstown.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services of your command at that time, and express my thanks to you, personally, for the cheerful alacrity with which you obeyed the orders of General Reynolds, and for the faithful discharge of all the duties which devolved upon you.

Very truly,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

Brigadier-General JOHN R. KENLY,
Army of the Potomac.

While the brigade was lying in position between Hagerstown and Williamsport, it was visited by Governor Bradford, accompanied by several officers of his staff, on their return from the battle-field of Antietam, where they had been with a corps of surgeons, and medical supplies for the wounded.

The brigade was reviewed by the Governor and his attendants, all of whom expressed themselves highly gratified with the condition of the troops, their appearance, discipline, and soldierly bearing.

The First Maryland reoccupied its former camping ground, which this time was designated "Camp Kenly."

Here the regiment remained actively engaged in guarding the river line and performing other

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important duties, until the eleventh of December, on which day, in company with the brigade, it started for the Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, where it arrived the following day, and went into camp.

On the twenty-ninth of October, General Wade Hampton, commanding the rebel forces opposite Williamsport, sent a communication, by flag of truce, to General Kenly; but before the truce party had made its appearance, or anything was known of its mission on the Federal side, an expedition, consisting of Lieutenant McMachan and fifteen men of the First Maryland Cavalry, was sent across the river, by order of General Kenly, to surprise and capture a picket-guard of the enemy stationed on the neck opposite Williamsport. On crossing the Potomac at Sharpless' Warehouse, Lieutenant McMachan kept the woods until he struck the Williamsport and Martinsburg turnpike, beyond the picket station, when he took to the road, and, with a dash, came so suddenly upon the guard as to completely surprise them, all of whom, six in number, were captured.

Meanwhile, the party bearing the flag of truce had reached the river, transacted the business on which dispatched, and was returning to its lines, when met by Lieutenant McMachan, with his prisoners, but was allowed to pass unmolested.

This affair led to considerable correspondence between Generals Kenly and Hampton.

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The latter claimed the unconditional release of the prisoners on the ground of a violation of military law and usage governing flags of truce. General Kenly peremptorily refused to accede to his demand, asserting that the facts would not sustain General Hampton's views, and maintaining that the prisoners had been lawfully captured; there being no connection between them and the truce party, the flag did not in any way cover or afford protection to the pickets, whose capture had been determined upon, and the expedition so far on its way as to be beyond recall when the flag of truce was seen approaching.

General Kenly's action in the premises was fully sustained by superior authority, and the prisoners held for exchange according to the provisions of the then existing cartel.

In November, the returned prisoners rejoined the regiment, having been duly exchanged and ordered to duty.

Shortly after arriving at Maryland Heights, Companies A and E were detached from the regiment and posted at Duffield's Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, while Company K was sent to garrison the "Stone Fort" and signal station on the crest of the mountain.

When the intelligence of the battle of Front Royal reached the golden shores of California, a number of Marylanders residing in San Francisco determined to present the regiment with

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some token of their admiration and esteem. To this end a beautiful and costly national flag was procured, and forwarded by the donors to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, then United States Senator from Maryland, for delivery to the regiment. It arrived in Baltimore early in the fall of 1862, but owing to the then disorganized state of the command, (most of the officers and men being paroled prisoners of war,) the presentation was postponed until after the regiment again took the field, at which time the pressure of official duties prevented Mr. Johnson from visiting the camp and performing the agreeable duty for which he had been selected by the California friends; but in order that the precious gift should pass into the possession of the regiment as soon as practicable, he sent it to Colonel Dushane on the twenty-first of February, 1863. Measures were at once taken to give that *eclat* to the event which not the beauty and value of the gift alone, but the spirit which prompted its donors, so eminently deserved. Accordingly, a committee was appointed, consisting of Major B. H. Schley and Surgeon E. R. Baer, who, accompanied by Lieutenant Bowie Johnson, Aid-de-camp to General Kenly, proceeded to Washington and invited the Hon. F. F. Lowe, Member of Congress from California, to formally present the flag. Archibald Sterling, Esq., of the Baltimore Bar, also kindly consented to act in behalf of the regiment.

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Saturday, February 28, was fixed upon for the presentation, and on the morning of that day the members of the City Council of Baltimore, with other invited guests, arrived at Harper's Ferry, by special car, to participate in the ceremony. Upon reaching the Ferry, these distinguished visitors were received by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, Major Schley, and other officers of the regiment, and conveyed in ambulances to Maryland Heights, where some time was devoted to an inspection of the camp, and friendly greeting of old friends in the command.

In the afternoon the regiment was paraded in front of the stand erected for the occasion, and the flag, bearing the inscription of "San Francisco to Maryland," was then formally presented by Mr. Low, who spoke as follows:

* Colonel N. T. Dushane: I greet you and your brave veterans this day with a heart overflowing with gratitude to a kind Providence who has allowed me this pleasure. I greet you in the name and on behalf of the loyal and patriotic people of my own State; I greet you in the name and on behalf of the loyal and true everywhere, whose hearts have been cheered by the noble conduct of your regiment amid all the trials and vicissitudes of war, exhibiting on all occasions those traits of character which adorn the soldier and patriot. I rejoice that I am allowed this privilege; but my joy is alloyed with sorrow when I behold your thinned ranks, and think of the missing ones who have offered up their lives for their country, and now "sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

Colonel, the history of your regiment has been an event-

* *Baltimore American.*

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ful one. I recall the feelings of delight which filled our hearts when we learned that the patriotic in Maryland were organizing for the defence of the old flag.

In the dark days of the Republic, when Washington was beleaguered; when traitors held high carnival in the capital; when Maryland seemed trembling in the balance, with the advantage apparently on the side of the disloyal, then it was that the organization of the First Maryland Regiment gave promise that the great heart of Maryland was in the right place. Your organization at such a time, and under such circumstances, was a matter of so much significance that your welfare since has been a subject of solicitude with patriots everywhere.

By none has your course been watched with more eagerness than by the people of my State. They saw your gallant bearing in the numerous battles on the upper Potomac in the early part of the war.

While our hearts were filled with grief, and our eyes dimmed with tears, at the fall of the gallant Baker at Ball's Bluff, we rendered you the tribute of praise for your gallant conduct at that terrible battle. We followed you in your unprecedented march from that bloody field to Frederick, and back to Williamsport. The bombardment of Hancock witnessed your alacrity in making haste to do your duty when and where your services were most wanted. To-morrow marks the anniversary of your crossing the Potomac to take an active part in the battle of Winchester, and the subsequent pursuit of Jackson to Harrisonburg. We next hear of you in that sanguinary engagement at Front Royal, gallantly resisting fifteen thousand rebel troops, under Ewell and Jackson, for seven hours, only surrendering when you were literally cut to pieces, and overpowered by overwhelming numbers.

I recall the pang of sorrow which pierced our hearts when the lightning flashed along the wires this sad intelligence; how the load of sorrow was lightened when we learned that your gallant Colonel (Kenly) was not mortally wounded, as at first reported; how all loyal hearts longed for the "day of your deliverance" from rebel thraldom, and with what feelings of pleasure we learned of your re-

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lease, and the order for you to occupy this spot to reorganize and recruit your shattered strength. Maryland has cause to be proud of your gallant regiment; she has abundant reason for exultation that so many of her sons have proved true to their country, ready in the future, as they have been in the past, to sustain the honor of the old flag. She has reason for congratulation that she had a man in the Executive chair in the hour of her greatest peril who could neither be coaxed nor driven from the faithful performance of the duty which he owed to his State and the country.

She has reasons to be thankful that, when her fair name and the character of her loyal people were being traduced in the House of Representatives by a recreant son, there were found two gallant and noble sons who promptly repelled the calumny and covered its author with shame. The records of Congress will show the honor and glory of Maryland, the votes of her entire delegation—with one dishonorable exception—in the House of Representatives in favor of the recent vigorous measure for filling up the ranks of the army, and swelling it to such proportions that it may overcome and put to flight all traitors who attempt to oppose it in its victorious march.

While you, with the noble and gallant sons of your own and sister States, have been fighting for the salvation of our common country, the people of California have, by reason of their great distance from the seat of war, been deprived of the privilege, as well as the honor, of an active participation in this great struggle. Nobly did California come forward and raise volunteers for the protection of the Pacific States and Territories from the hostile Indians, and offered protection to the great overland mail and telegraph.

In addition, she sent her sons into New Mexico, drove from that Territory the rebels, and now holds it secure against the incursions of rebels as well as Indians.

She asked—nay, implored—that she might send soldiers to fight side by side with Maryland's gallant sons, but for reasons satisfactory to the Government her request was denied.

The winds that tossed the foamy billows of the stormy Atlantic swept across the continent, and with spent fury gently rippled the peaceful Pacific, carried on its wings

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the wail of suffering and woe that ascended from your battle-fields and hospitals.

The great heart of California was touched by this appeal for relief for the sick and wounded braves, and her people with one accord hastened to respond to the call—jostling each other in their haste to lay their offerings of gold upon the altar of their country. One hundred thousand dollars was the first voluntary offering from the Golden City of the Pacific.

Every city, town and hamlet vied with each other in the noble and beneficent work. Another hundred thousand started before the first had reached its destination; and they added to the swelling tide, until the free-will offerings to the Sanitary Commission from the Pacific already amounts to half a million of dollars, and the good work still goes on, and will continue until there are no more rebel guns to wound our gallant soldiers. In the future, as in the past, California will attach no conditions to her bounty other than it may be used to do the most good, bind up the most wounds, and alleviate the most suffering, without inquiring from what section or State the recipient comes. All the question she asks is, Was he wounded in defence of our country? The fiery words of eloquence uttered by her orators and the votes of her inhabitants attest her devotion to the cause in which you are fighting, while the voice and votes of her Representatives in both branches of the National Councils in favor of all the men and all the money necessary to crush out this unholy rebellion point with unerring certainty to her steadiness of purpose in the prosecution of the war until the last rebel shall lay down his arms, and seek protection under the folds of that flag he has sought to dishonor. And now, sir, she sends something more valuable than gold, more soul-inspiring than words of eloquence, more potent in keeping our hearts attuned to the music of the Union than our innate love of country. I refer to the starry emblem of our nationality.

She sends this flag to your noble regiment, not as a proof of her own loyalty, but of her unbounded confidence in your valor and patriotism, which has been so severely

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tried in the past, and which they know will shine more brightly in the future.

Sir, I am happy in being the humble medium of placing this flag in your hands in the name and on behalf of the donors—sons of your noble State now residents on the golden shores of the Pacific. It is needless for me to say to you, let it suffer no dishonor at your hands.

You will observe thirty-four stars in its bright escutcheon, which must remain forever—to be added to, but not subtracted from.

Guard it with jealous care; and when in the thickest of the battle, as you gaze on its resplendent folds, let the sight of it nerve you to yet more noble deeds of gallant daring.

Preserve it as a token of our liberties, for which our fathers fought, and for the preservation of which so many of our gallant sons and brothers are laying down their lives.

Defend it against the *bold rebels* who are in arms against you, as well as against the *sneaking traitors* in our midst who would "divide" the loyal people of the North that the South may "conquer."

Let it float as the emblem of constitutional liberty in the present and the hope of the down-trodden and oppressed in the future. If there be any who are doubtful as to the result of this great struggle, let me say to them that there is no such word as *fail* in the lexicon of this Republic.

This Government must stand forever. Washington's wisdom, Montgomery's blood, the blessings of the past, the promise of the future, the hopes of the world, are mingling with the folds of its flag and dancing in its stars.

Those who talk of disunion have little faith in man's wisdom, and less in God's providence. They have but a faint idea of our bright history. The light of that flag shall burst like a sun upon the falling ruins of oppression throughout the world.

Many an eye, sick and sunken, shall survive to gaze upon the increasing constellation of its stars.

There shall be no Gibeon on which the sun of her glory shall stand still, no valley of Ajalon over which the moon of her beauty shall be stayed.

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For the base traitors who have attempted to fire this temple of American liberty, who would pale a star or blot a stripe from that glorious flag, time shall be too short for repentance, Heaven too indignant for forgiveness, and the woe of the damned too merciful for the punishment of their crime.

They shall perish from among men; their name shall not blister on the page of history; they, "living, shall forfeit fair renown, and, doubly dying, shall go down to the vile dust from whence they sprung, unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

Amidst cheering, and rounds of applause, the flag was received, on the part of the regiment, by Archibald Sterling, Esq., who responded as follows:

Mr. Low: I take great pleasure in receiving, on the part of the First Maryland Regiment, this beautiful flag that you have presented on behalf of the donors. This, sir, is a proud day for them and for me. They and I can well remember those days of doubt and darkness in which the first organization was made; and the contrast of this place, and this occasion, with the day on which they strapped their knapsacks for their first march, thrills their hearts and mine with pride and pleasure. You have spoken, sir, of their services. I thank you, for them, for the expression. Sir, they stand to-day representing in their own persons, more strongly even than others, the feature of this domestic war. They took up arms, not only Americans against Americans, but Marylanders against Marylanders, brothers against brothers, fathers against fathers, patriots against traitors.

On that glorious field of Front Royal, to which you have alluded, they stood against those who were traitors, not only to that flag and to the allegiance they owed their country, but false also to their allegiance to that dear land which we are proud to claim as "Our Maryland." Americans and Marylanders, they have been immured in prisons on the soil of Virginia and North Carolina, watered by their fathers' blood, because they wished that the flag of their

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fathers should still wave over "Camden" and over "Cowpens." Sir, I can safely promise for them well to bear this banner, because they understand what its pictured emblem means. They know that that flag is no bauble; they recognize in its heaven-born colors the emblem of free republican institutions; they recognize it as the representative of that system of government under which man is to advance in a career of unceasing development, not merely as controlled by law, or even as taught by priest, but the full play of his own faculties, the unrestricted development of his own powers as man, equal, man to man.

They have taken up arms because they know that if the Union of which that flag is the emblem shall be destroyed by this rebellion, that a system of class, a division of ranks, a military despotism, are to be erected on its ruins. They know that if the stars represented on that banner shall cease to move in their accustomed orbits, that they will each and all fly off as wandering comets, without a habitation or a name.

They have no intention that the soil on which they have been imprisoned shall continue barred within; they will not be strangers in the land of their birth; they respect the Constitution, but they know that of more value even than the Constitution is the life of the American nation.

That nation and the Government means for them the American people and American territory. They brand as traitor any man who seeks to divide the American people, or to divide American territory. They hope yet to carry that flag and plant it in triumph over their Carolina prison.

You have spoken, sir, of the "sneaking traitors at the North, who seek to divide the North that the South may conquer." Standing before them now as their representative, I say for them that, against treason, they know no North, no South, no East, no West.

They are ready to put down rebellion in New York, as well as in South Carolina.

If the need be, they will carry this flag everywhere their fathers carried it—to Long Island or New Jersey. Sir, as the gift of California, this flag has peculiar significance.

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It came from the distant waters of the Pacific—a reminder of those geographical features which fix the destiny of this people. Our minds go back with pleasure to those days when the march of territorial expansion advanced with such stately steps, and the peaceful glory of the Republic we fondly hoped might have no end. California, with its dazzling treasures, was the jewel set in the diadem of the Republic. The seal of California was among the last set to the covenant of the Union.

We hail this flag from her sons, and your words on their behalf to-day, as the assurance that California is ready to reseal that covenant with her blood. We hail it as a new encouragement in our fixed determination that the great oceans which mark the continent shall remain the limits of the Republic.

I take, then, this flag for these soldiers of Maryland. The way in which they defended their last standard, when their lines were torn and broken by the shock of charging cavalry and overwhelming numbers, is the best pledge that this one will be borne aloft in triumph, or that at least a traitor's touch shall never stain it.

In the storm of battle the language of the American poet will be truth and fact to them :

> "Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
> The sign of hope and triumph high,
> Where speaks the signal trumpet tone
> And the long line comes gleaming on,
> Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,
> Has dimmed the glistening bayonet;
> Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn
> To where the sky-born glories burn,
> And, as his springing steps advance,
> Catch war and vengeance from the glance."

Yes; war and vengeance! War? Till every rebel has laid down his arms. Vengeance? Till the enemies of the nation are punished; love and brotherhood when they once more hail that flag as their's. War? Till from every captured fortress and over all the nation's territory the Stripes and Stars shall once more float unassailed by a rebel hand, loved by its friends and feared by its enemies.

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We know that God sets up and pulls down nations; but let us hope humbly that that restored flag may, under His providence, continue to wave, the emblem of a reunited, repentant, loving people, the sign of a powerful, beneficent empire, as long as time shall last.

Brief and appropriate addresses were also made by General John R. Kenly and Mr. John G. Wilmot, after which the guests partook of a sumptuous collation, gotten up in handsome style by the regimental officers. The most friendly interchange of sentiment prevailed, and all present, among whom were several ladies, expressed themselves delighted with the incidents of the occasion.

In the evening the visitors returned to Sandy Hook, where a special train awaited them, and by which they were conveyed to their homes.

On the twenty-seventh of March, 1863, the Maryland Brigade was designated the First Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps.

On the ninth of April the First Regiment left its camp on Maryland Heights and moved across the river to Bolivar Heights, where it remained until the thirtieth of the month.

On that day the brigade left Harper's Ferry and proceeded by rail to Grafton, to the support of General Roberts' command, which was then hard pressed by the rebels, under Imboden and Jones, at Clarksburg, West Virginia, where large quantities of Government stores were collected it being the supply depot for all the Federal troops operating in that section of country.

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General Kenly reached Grafton, with his command, at 1 o'clock P. M. the next day, (May 1,) and upon receiving information that the bridge near Bridgeport, on the Parkersburg railroad, had been burned, and that a large force of the enemy was near that town preparing to attack General Roberts, he at once pushed on to the relief of that officer and his command. On arriving at Bridgeport, about 7 P. M., it was ascertained that the rebels, estimated at five thousand strong, had fled, having doubtless been informed by telegraph from Grafton of the approach of the Federal troops, with exaggerated numbers.

General Kenly, however, continued his march to Clarksburg, where he arrived at midnight, much to the relief of General Roberts and his men, who would no doubt have been attacked that night but for the timely arrival of these reinforcements.

The command remained at Clarksburg watching the movements of the enemy, who threatened the Parkersburg railroad and Wheeling, until the eleventh of May, when it marched five miles on the road to Weston, bivouacking for the night near Janelew. On the thirteenth, it proceeded through Weston and camped near the bridge over Stone Coal Creek; remained there until the twenty-third, guarding the approaches to West Union, on the line of the Parkersburg road; on the last mentioned date resumed the march, and passing through

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Buchannon and Phillippi, arrived at Webster on the twenty-sixth. Here the command took cars and returned to Harper's Ferry, reoccupying their old position on Bolivar Heights.

The animus of the inhabitants, the beauty of the country, the salubrity of the climate, and the season of the year in which the campaign was conducted, all combined to render it one of the pleasantest epochs in the history of the regiment and brigade.

Referring to the movements just narrated, Brigadier-General B. F. Kelley, then commanding the First Division, Eighth Army Corps, in a letter to General Kenly, says:

When the rebel Generals Jones and Imboden, in April last, threatened to overrun the entire State of West Virginia, your prompt movement, under orders, to the support of General Roberts, at Clarksburg, alone saved from destruction much valuable public property, as well as that of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Your services afterward, in aiding to drive the enemy from the State, were not less valuable, and deserve great praise.

About this time the Sixth Maryland and Alexander's Battery were permanently detached from the brigade and transferred to General Milroy's command, at Winchester, Virginia.

On the thirtieth of May, the First Maryland recrossed the river and again occupied the site of its old camp on Maryland Heights. The battle of Winchester, fought on the fifteenth of June, having resulted disastrously to the Federal troops,

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the force at Maryland Heights was considerably augmented by the arrival of a large portion of General Milroy's command, which had escaped from the former place. These troops, together with the original garrison, were kept busily employed strengthening the fortifications and closely observing the movements of the rebel army crossing into Maryland until the thirtieth of June, when, after the removal of the heavy guns and the destruction of as much of the ammunition as was possible, the whole force, under command of Major-General French, evacuated the place and marched to Frederick City; General French's instructions being to keep open the line of communication between Washington and the Army of the Potomac, then moving after Lee, in Pennsylvania, and to act as circumstances might require.

On reaching Frederick, the Maryland Brigade was sent to Monocacy Junction to guard the bridges over the Monocacy, and the approaches from Nolan's and other ferries of the Potomac. On the afternoon of the sixth of July, General Kenly was ordered to march with the First, Fourth, and Eighth Maryland regiments, and Miner's Seventeenth Indiana Battery, to retake and occupy Maryland Heights. This force started immediately, and making a forced march, reached Knoxville early the next morning.

It was here learned that the rebels were in full

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possession of Harper's Ferry, and engaged in repairing the railroad bridge, which had been partially destroyed by Major Cole and his Maryland cavalry a few nights previously, and that they had been and were still employed in collecting the ammunition and stores which were left on the evacuation of the Heights.

Upon receiving this information General Kenly pushed forward, and when the column reached the mouth of Pleasant Valley, he detached Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, with the First Maryland, instructing him to ascend the Heights by way of the eastern slope, and to carry and hold them.

General Kenly then moved with two companies of the Fourth Maryland, followed by the remainder of the Fourth and the Eighth regiments, by the road leading along the canal.

As the advance guard neared the bridge they found the road obstructed, and the enemy at the same time opened on them a sharp fire. The advance immediately dashed forward in gallant style, turned the point of the precipice which abuts on the road, and, taking cover, by their rapid firing soon materially lessened that of their opponents.

The balance of the command was then brought up the road and placed in position on the western slopes of the mountain. A section of Miner's battery was also placed in position on the point of the heights overlooking Harper's Ferry, and a

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few well-directed shots soon dispersed a body of rebel cavalry which made its appearance on Bolivar Heights.

About this time a detachment of troops, with several pieces of light artillery mounted on an iron-plated car, which had been sent up from Baltimore by Major-General Schenck, arrived, and assisted in silencing the rebel sharp-shooters, who were annoying the Federal column from the Virginia side of the river.

The Heights gained, a picket-line was at once established, extending from the river to Solomon's Gap, and before dark several squads of rebel cavalry came down the road from Sharpsburg and the Shepardstown ferry; but after remaining a short time, and being apparently surprised at finding the position occupied by Federal troops, they withdrew.

The great importance of this movement may be more fully appreciated on reading the following acknowledgment from General French:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
January 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General JOHN R. KENLY,
Commanding Third Division, First Army Corps:

GENERAL: My sudden and unexpected transfer to the command of the Third Army Corps prevented me from making the recognition of the important services of yourself, and the Maryland Brigade under your command, to which you and it are eminently entitled.

The fact that Maryland Heights had been reoccupied, after a forced march, surprising the enemy, and compelling him to abandon the bridge-head and the Heights, is a part

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of the history of the Gettysburg campaign of which you and your troops may justly be proud.

* * * * * *

I am, General,
Very truly yours,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General Volunteers.

Nothing further of sufficient importance to be worthy of note again occurred until the morning of July the tenth, when the brigade left the Heights at an early hour, and, marching till 9 P. M., joined the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, then lying on Beaver Creek, between Boonsboro and Funkstown, Maryland.

The following day the brigade was assigned to the First Corps, and designated the Third Brigade of the Third Division of that corps. General Kenly, in compliance with orders, assumed command of the division, Colonel Dushane of the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson of the First Regiment.

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CHAPTER V.

(*From July* 12, 1863, *to April*, 1864.)

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY TO FUNKSTOWN—SKIRMISH—LEE CROSSES THE POTOMAC—MARCH INTO VIRGINIA—SERVICE ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK AND RAPIDAN—LEE'S ATTEMPT TO FLANK—RETROGRADE MOVEMENT TO CENTREVILLE—BATTLE OF BRISTOW STATION—ACTION AT HAYMARKET—VICTORIES AT RAPPAHANNOCK STATION AND KELLEY'S FORD—BATTLE OF MINE RUN—DUTY ALONG THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD—MARCH TO PAOLI MILLS—REBEL CABINS—MARCH TO CULPEPER—WINTER QUARTERS NEAR PONY MOUNTAIN—RECONNOISSANCE TO THE RAPIDAN—CONSOLIDATION OF THE ARMY—GENERAL KENLY ASSIGNED TO ANOTHER COMMAND—FAREWELL ADDRESS—TESTIMONIAL—RE-ENLISTMENT OF VETERANS—FURLOUGH, AND ENTERTAINMENT IN BALTIMORE.

THE following movements of the First Maryland were made in connection with the First Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, whose fortunes it continued to share until the reorganization of the corps on the twenty-third day of March, 1864.

On July 12, 1863, about noon, the corps moved from Beaver Creek, through Funkstown, which Lee's army had evacuated in the morning, and took position in front of their line, formed on the south of the town, and extending from Falling Waters on the Potomac, along the Salisbury Ridge, to the Conococheague, six miles west of Hagerstown.

While moving into position the skirmishers

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became engaged, and a lively fire was kept up until after dark. One man of the Seventh Maryland was wounded here.

The next day there was heavy skirmishing and some cannonading along the whole line, but no severe fighting, although the two armies were in close proximity to each other.

During the night it was evident to the pickets on certain portions of the line that Lee was withdrawing his army. Among the first to discover this movement was a member of the First Maryland, who, about the middle of the night, stealthily approached the enemy's rifle-pits and found them deserted. He at once reported the fact to the officer in charge of the brigade picket line, Major Faehtz, of the Eighth Regiment, who promptly communicated the intelligence to the division commander, and by him was directed to push forward his line as far as he could go. This was done forthwith, and the line advanced without opposition to within one mile of Williamsport, capturing twenty-nine rebel stragglers on the way.

The main body of the rebel army was already over the Potomac, having effected a successful escape under cover of the night; but their rear guard was overtaken by Kilpatrick's cavalry at Falling Waters, and severely punished.

The entire army was then put in motion, and late in the afternoon the First Maryland again, for the fifth time, encamped near Williamsport.

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The march was resumed early on the morning of the fifteenth of July, and, passing through Keedeysville and Rohersville, the corps bivouacked for the night at the foot of South Mountain, near Crampton's Gap.

Resuming the march on the sixteenth, passed through Crampton's Gap, and in the afternoon halted in the vicinity of Knoxville, remaining there until the eighteenth, when the corps crossed the Potomac at Berlin, and marched to Waterford, a neat and loyal little Quaker village in Virginia, twelve miles from the river.

On the nineteenth resumed the march, and encamped for the night near the town of Hamilton. The next day proceeded to Middleburg, remained there the twenty-first, and on the afternoon of the twenty-second marched to White Plains.

On the twenty-third marched to Warrenton, remained there the twenty-fourth, and on the twenty-fifth proceeded to Warrenton Junction, where the brigade remained until the twenty-seventh day of July, when it marched to Bealton Station. On the first day of August it marched to Rappahannock Station, crossed the river on a pontoon bridge, and threw up entrenchments.

On the fourth of August formed line of battle behind the works in readiness to repel an expected advance of the rebel cavalry, who had already attacked General Pleasanton's command

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whilst reconnoitering their position. The enemy, however, was handsomely repulsed by the cavalry, and compelled to beat a hasty retreat.

On the eighteenth, left the entrenchments and crossed to the north bank of the river, and went into camp in the woods to the left of the railroad. A few days thereafter moved camp to the right of the railroad.

Remained in the vicinity of Rappahannock Station, engaged in building earthworks and performing picket duty, until the sixteenth of September, when the river was again crossed, and a march to a point on Mountain Run, midway between Culpeper and Stevensburg, accomplished. Two days previously, General Pleasanton's cavalry, supported by the Second Army Corps, had moved beyond Culpeper, engaging the enemy, and capturing three pieces of artillery and some prisoners.

During this advance three squadrons of the First Maryland Cavalry, commanded by Major Russell, were ordered to the front to relieve the Sixth Ohio, then engaged with the rebels at Rapidan station.

When it reached the scene of action the enemy was forming for a charge. Our squadron was immediately dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, and the other two formed in line of battle. Scarcely were they formed when the enemy charged with a full regiment upon the line of

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skirmishers. The two mounted squadrons as promptly charged the enemy, and drove him back.

The rebels soon rallied and charged again ; but Major Russell, having his men well in hand, met them the second time, and again drove them back with loss, after which they evinced no disposition to renew the charge, but remained quiet.

On the twenty-fourth of September, marched toward the Rapidan, and encamped at Stewart's farm. On the twenty-seventh, moved to Bryant's farm, and the twenty-eighth, to Raccoon Ford, of the Rapidan river.

On the ninth of October, General Meade discovered that Lee's army was crossing the Rapidan, and advancing northward, on his right flank, evidently with the intention of destroying his line of communication with Washington. A corresponding movement on his part was thus rendered necessary, and orders were issued that night for the army to be in readiness to move at short notice.

Before midnight the First Corps was in motion, and marched to Morton's Ford, and on the evening of the tenth marched back to Mountain Run, near Stevensburg. On the eleventh, it marched to Kelley's Ford, on the Rappahannock, and recrossed the river. During this march the rear-guard was closely followed by the enemy's cavalry, occasionally skirmishing. The other corps were likewise in motion, and crossed the river at Rap-

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pahannock Station. At Brandy Station a sharply-contested fight took place, about dark, between General Kilpatrick's cavalry and that of the enemy, under Stuart, in which the latter was badly used up. In this affair, General Kilpatrick was compelled to cut his way through the rebel lines, which had been interposed between him and the river. It was one of the most brilliant cavalry engagements of the war. On the twelfth, General Meade sent three corps back across the Rappahannock on a reconnoissance towards Culpeper, but the enemy continuing his movement on the flank, they were recalled during the night.

At 1 A. M. on the thirteenth, the First Corps left Kelley's Ford, and marched, *via* Warrenton Junction, to Bristow Station, a distance of twenty-seven miles, (by the route pursued,) arriving there about 8 P. M.

The two armies, numbering more than one hundred thousand veteran soldiers, were now pushing rapidly forward, on parallel lines, less than ten miles apart, the object of the rebel General being to seize the heights of Centreville with a portion of his army, and, with the remainder, to strike General Meade's flank and rear, hoping, by a sudden and determined attack, to rout his army. But, as the sequel shows, the enemy's boldly-conceived designs were completely thwarted, and his army compelled to retire to the line of the Rappahannock, and subsequently to the Rapidan, north of which he never again advanced.

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On the fourteenth, the First Corps marched to Centreville, and took position in the works on the heights. Shortly after it had left Bristow Station, the Second Corps, under command of General Warren, acting as rear-guard to the army, arrived, and received the attack of the enemy, which, after a spirited contest, was successfully repulsed, the Second Corps capturing five pieces of artillery, two colors, and four hundred and fifty prisoners.

On the fifteenth of October, the army remained in position at Centreville, the enemy's cavalry and artillery advancing and skirmishing with the Second Corps at Blackburn's Ford, and the Third Corps at Liberty Mills.

Finding the enemy did not advance beyond Broad Run, General Meade was about recrossing Bull Run, when, on the sixteenth, a severe rainstorm set in, which rendered that stream unfordable, and the roads in bad condition for a forward movement.

This day General Kenly's division was sent from Centreville to near Chantilly, on the right, to close a gap between the First and Sixth Corps, returning the next day to its former position.

On the eighteenth, it was ascertained that Lee was retiring, and orders were issued for a general advance on the morrow, which was made, the First Corps marching to Haymarket, where it halted for the night.

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On arriving at this place, General Kenly was ordered to cover the roads leading to Thoroughfare Gap and Leesburg, and to place heavy reserves from his pickets on both these roads, at a distance of at least one and a half miles from the village. In pursuance of these orders the Seventh Maryland, Colonel Webster commanding, was pushed forward, with instructions based upon the orders above cited. General Kenly also ordered Colonel Webster to throw a chain of sentries in front of the division camp, from the Gap road to the Leesburg pike. These precautionary steps had scarcely been taken before fugitives announced that General Davies' brigade of cavalry was approaching, hotly pursued by the enemy.

The division was quickly formed, and soon the rattle of musketry from the reserves on the road to the Gap indicated that they were engaged.

While this firing continued, a battery of horse artillery, connected with the cavalry, halted, unlimbered, and opened fire at a distance of some four hundred yards from the division line of battle. This cannonading and the fire from the pickets checked the enemy's advance, and the cavalry, with its battery, withdrew to a position in rear of the infantry lines. At the time the battery was halted General Kenly received a message from Brigadier-General Davies, asking for an infantry support. The One Hundred and Forty-

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third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel E. L. Dana, commanding, was promptly sent forward, and remained in support of the battery until it retired to the rear.

In about two hours after the withdrawal of the cavalry from the front, feeling concerned about the safety of his pickets, General Kenly led forward the First Maryland to their support, but had scarcely formed them in line before the enemy's cavalry made a dash down the road from toward the Gap, having come in from the left and interposed itself between the line of pickets and the supports just brought up. A rapid firing, by file, from the First Maryland, immediately checked the enemy's advance, and they retreated, carrying off with them a few prisoners taken from the picket line. The loss of the Seventh Maryland on the skirmish line was one killed, five wounded, and fifteen prisoners, including one officer.

About 3 P. M. of the twentieth resumed the march, passed through Thoroughfare Gap, and encamped near Georgetown.

Remained there until the twenty-fourth, when the corps marched back through the Gap, and after wading several creeks, the water being waist deep in some, and the rain pouring down in torrents, reached Bristow Station about 9 P. M. Here the Maryland brigade remained guarding the Orange and Alexandria railroad, until the twenty-third day of November, when it proceeded to Rappahannock Station.

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Meanwhile the army had advanced to the Rappahannock, along which the enemy had entrenched themselves, and with the expectation of remaining there all winter had commenced the erection of log cabins on the south side. But General Meade designed otherwise.

On the seventh of November, the Fifth and Sixth Corps marched to Rappahannock Station, and the Second and Third Corps, with the First and Second divisions of the First Corps, to Kelley's Ford. At the former place the enemy was found strongly entrenched on the north bank of the river. His works were, however, attacked and carried at the point of the bayonet by General Russell's brigade of the Sixth Corps, supported by two regiments of Upton's brigade. Four pieces of artillery, two thousand stand of small-arms, eight battle-flags, and sixteen hundred prisoners were captured.

The advance of the other column, consisting of a brigade of the Third Corps, forced the passage of the river at Kelley's Ford, seized the enemy's rifle-pits, and captured over four hundred prisoners.

The next night the rebel army fell back to its old position south of the Rapidan.

On the twenty-sixth of November, General Meade again put his army in motion, and leaving General Kenly's division to guard his line of communication by the Orange and Alexandria railroad, from Rappahannock Station northward,

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cut loose from his base of supplies, and proceeded across the Rapidan river, where he found the enemy strongly posted behind formidable entrenchments, on the south bank of a stream known as Mine Run.

Two or three days were occupied in getting the army into position in front of the enemy's works, during which time some heavy cannonading on both sides was kept up, but comparatively little damage resulted therefrom. The men, however, suffered intensely from the cold, some being frozen to death, and others severely bitten and benumbed. After a careful personal examination of the enemy's position, General Meade decided that it could not be carried without a fearful sacrifice of life. Accordingly, a retrograde movement was ordered, and on the second and third of December the army was withdrawn to the north bank of the Rapidan, and marched back to its old quarters at Brandy Station and along the railroad to Manassas Junction.

Meantime, General Kenly had made such disposition of his troops (two regiments of cavalry having been added to his command for patrol duty) as would insure the safety of the railroad, while the main body of the army was operating against the enemy. He posted the Maryland brigade, with a battery of artillery, at Rappahannock Station, and distributed the remainder of his force at close intervals between that point and

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Manassas Junction, extending a strong picket line thence to the Bull Run bridge.

The important and necessarily arduous duty thus entrusted to General Kenly's division was discharged so faithfully that, when relieved by the Fifth Corps, after the return of the army, the road was intact, every bridge safe, and every culvert passable, although nearly each mile of its running length, from Manassas to the Rappahannock, had been threatened, and several daring attacks made upon it by rebels in the rear.

On the third of December the brigade was relieved by a portion of the Fifth Army Corps, and, crossing the river at 4 o'clock the ensuing morning, marched to Paoli Mills. Substantial winter quarters, built by the rebels, were here found and occupied. These consisted of log cabins, with shingled roofs, large chimney places, and furnished with bunks, tables, and stools.

On the twenty-fourth of December the brigade left Paoli Mills, and proceeded to Culpeper, and on New Year's day, 1864, it moved to near Pony Mountain, where quarters for the winter were built. Its designation was now changed to the Second Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps.

On the night of the fifth of February orders were received to march on the following morning, and at 7 A. M. the division marched, with the First Corps, to Raccoon Ford, of the Rapidan

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river, which was reached at noon. At 3.30 P. M. the batteries of the First Corps, posted at Stringfelter's house, opened on the enemy, and the pickets became engaged.

In the meantime a portion of the Second Corps crossed and engaged the enemy, while the Third Corps was in mass a mile or two in the rear.

The cavalry divisions of Kilpatrick and Merritt were already over the river, and everything indicated an approaching battle. All night the picket firing continued, and the troops laid on their arms, momentarily expecting orders to advance.

The Third Division of the First Corps this day numbered, according to the field reports made to General Kenly, three thousand one hundred and twenty (3,120) men, exclusive of the details left at Culpeper, and a picket detail furnished to the number of three hundred and seventy (370) men, with its complement of officers. The troops remained lying on their arms at Raccoon Ford until 6 P. M. the evening of the seventh, when, the rain still continuing, they left their bivouac of mud and returned to Culpeper, learning that the movement was a reconnoissance in force.

On the tenth, the division was complimented by Major-General John Newton, Corps commander, for its behavior on the late reconnoissance, and on the twenty-third, the whole corps was reviewed by the same officer, presenting a handsome appearance.

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On the twenty-seventh, orders were again issued to march; but only the First Division of the Third Corps, and the Sixth Corps, under General Sedgwick, advanced. They went as far as Madison Court-house without becoming seriously engaged, and returned to camp on the second of March.

On the thirteenth of March orders were received to be ready to move at a moment's notice; all manner of rumors were put in circulation, the general impression being that Lee was again advancing in several directions. These rumors, however, soon subsided, but continued vigilance marked the conduct of the army commanders.

The following note will convey a better idea to the unmilitary reader of the watchfulness of troops in the field than would any remarks of ours on the subject, and will show the nature of their winter's duties:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *February* 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General JOHN R. KENLY,
Commanding Third Division:

The General commanding having received information from Major-General Birney that a force of the enemy were moving in front of his pickets on the right of our line, the General commanding directs that you instruct your division officer of the day to make inquiries, and report to these headquarters as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

J. S. BLISS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

This was a hard winter on soldiers. The month of January was one of rain and mud; February,

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one of sudden transitions from mild to cold weather, from slush to frozen earth; March, of snow and piercing winds. Those who passed the dreary and anxious winter of 1863-'4 with the army of the Potomac, on the Rapidan, will not soon forget its arduous duties and privations.

The consolidation of the Army of the Potomac into three corps instead of five was ordered on the twenty-third day of March, when the Maryland brigade became the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps. Brigadier-General John C. Robinson was assigned to the command of the division, and Major-General G. K. Warren to the corps.

This consolidation of the army necessitated the removal of several valuable general officers to other fields of duty, among whom was General Kenly, whose departure was sincerely regretted by the troops of his division, especially by those of his former regiment and brigade.

General Kenly was assigned to the command of a military district in the Middle Department, and on the eve of his departure issued a farewell address, expressing his heartfelt regret at the separation and the kind feelings which he entertained for all of his command. Referring to the relationship that had existed between himself and them for upwards of eight months, he said:

I have seen so many soldierly qualities among you, and have received so many marks of your good will, that I desire you to know that I part from comrades whom I am

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proud of, and friends that it is painful to bid farewell. Whilst in command of the division I have had but one thought and one wish—your welfare and the success of our great cause. For both, I have labored honestly and zealously; for both, you will ever find me a steady and earnest soldier friend.

The following complimentary address was signed by all the officers of his late command, and presented to General Kenly on the day of its date:

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
March 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General JOHN R. KENLY:

SIR: The undersigned officers, commanidng regiments, and others in the First and Second Brigades, comprising the Third Division, First Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, cannot part with you, our late division commander, without first conveying to you the assurance of the friendship, regard, and respect for you, as a soldier and a gentleman, in the full comprehension of these terms, entertained for you by us, and by the officers and men of our several commands.

The experiences and intercourse of more than eight months of active service in the field, furnishing an unerring test of competence and character, of courage and capacity, unite in impressing upon us a feeling of sincere regret at parting with you, the desire to retain a place in your memory, and the cordial prayer that your life and health may be spared, and your labors in the new field of duty to which you are to be transferred be crowned with eminent usefulness and success.

With the hope of again renewing with you, General, an acquaintance to us so agreeable and profitable, we bid you a sincere and affectionate adieu.

EDMUND L. DANA,
Col., 143*d Penn. Vols.*, *Comdg. 1st Brigade, 3d Division.*
W. DWIGHT, *Lieut.-Col.*, " 149*th Penn. Vols.*
JOHN IRWIN, *Major*, " "

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F. C. REAMER, *Surgeon*, 149*th Penn. Vols.*
G. W. JONES, *Captain, Co. B, Comdg.* 150*th Penn. Vols.*
J. G. ANDREWS, *Captain, Co. B,* " 142*d* "
SAM'L T. FLOYD, *Captain, Co. E,* " 121*st* "
M. LEWIS BLAIR, *Captain, Co. E,* 143*d* "
J. S. LITTLE, *Captain, Co. K,* " "
C. C. PLOTZ, *Captain, Co. A.* " "
ASHER GAYLAND, *Captain, Co. D,* " "
JACOB M. LINGFELLER, *Captain, Co. B,* 143*d* "
JOHN C. MORRIS, *Captain, Co. H,* " "
GEO. R. SNOWDEN, *Captain, Co. I,* 142*d* "
E. S. OSBORNE, *Captain and A. A. G., 1st Brigad.*
W. M. DAYLEISH, *Lieutenant and A. D. C.*
WEST FUNK, " "
MILTON DANA, *Regimental Quartermaster,* 143*d Penn. Vols.*
WM. PAINTER, *Lieut.-Col. and Chief Q'r M'r, 1st Army Corps.*
HARRY G. ELDER, *Captain, Co. C,* 142*d Penn. Vols.*
A. GRIMES, *Captain, Co. D,* " "
C. R. EVANS, *Captain, Co. E,* " "
LEWIS T. BODINE, *1st Lieut., Co. A.* 149*th* "
JAMES POST, *2d Lieut., Comdg. Co. F,* " "
W. G. HUNTER, *Ass't Surgeon,* " "
JOHN G. BATDORFF, *Captain, Co. C,* " "
FRANCIS B. JONES, *Captain, Co. G,* " "
A. B. HORTON, *1st Lieut., Co. G,* " "
WILLIAM HOLDEN, *Captain. Co. B,* 149*th Penn. Vols.*
McF. IRWIN, *Lieut and A. A.,* " "
J. F. CALKINS, *Chaplain,* " "
D. F. ELLSWORTH, *Lieut. and Reg'l Q. M.,* 149*th Penn. Vols.*
N. T. DUSHANE, *Col.,* 1*st Md. Infantry, Comdg. 2d Brigade.*
J. W. WILSON, *Lieut-Col., Comdg.* 1*st Md. Vols., Infantry.*
B. H. SCHLEY, *Major,* " " "
GEO. W. KUGLER, *Captain, Co. A,* " " "
CHARLES CAMPER, *Captain, Co. D,* " " "
VIRGIL T. MERCER, *Captain, Co. B,* " " "
C. R. GILLINGHAM, *Captain, Co., C* " " "
JAMES S. BAER, *Captain, Co. G,* " " "
THOS. S. J. JOHNSON, *Captain, Co. K,* " " "
D. L. STANTON, *Captain, Co. I,* " " "
FRANCIS M. SMITH, *Lieut., Co. E,* " " "
S. KNOBLOCK, *Lieut., Co. K,* " " "
N. B. DUTTON, 1*st Lieut., Co. C,* " " "
WM. TAYLOR, 2*d Lieut., Co. C,* " " "
H. HAUGH, 1*st Lieut., Co. D,* " " "
JOHN B. HAGGERTY, *2d Lieut., Co. B,* " " "
EDW. C. WILLIAMS, *2d Lieut., Co. I,* " " "
J. H. STONEBRAKER, *2d Lieut., Co. G,* " " "
ROB'T M. WHARRY, 1*st Lieut., Co. A,* " " "
JAS. T. MANSFIELD, 1*st Lieut., Co. B,* " " "

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SETH G. REED, *1st Lieut., Co. K,* *1st Md. Vols., Infantry.*
JOHN KNOPPEL, *1st Lieut., Co. E,* " " "
W. G. BRASHEARS, *2d Lieut., Co. H,* " " "
E. RIDGELY BAER, *Ass't Surgeon,* " " "
A. W. DENISON, *Col., 8th Md. Vols.*
J. G. JOHANNES, *Lieut.-Col., 8th Md. Vols.*
A. A. WHITE, *Surgeon,* " "
W. B. WHEELER, *Assistant Surgeon, 8th Md. Vols.*
WM. B. NORMAN, *1st Lieut., and Adjt.* " "
LOUIS R. CASSARD, *Captain, Co. A,* " "
B. D. RIDDLE, *Captain, Co. F,* " "
CHARLES T. DIXON, *Captain, Co. E,* " "
ALEXANDER MURRAY, *Captain, Co. C, 8th Md. Vols.*
JAMES BRIDE, *Captain, Co. D,* " "
JAMES FAY, *1st Lieut., Co. B,* " "
F. C. GARMHAUSEN, *2d Lieut., Co. G,* " "
CHARLES E. PHELPS, *Lieut.-Col, Comdg. 7th Md. Vols.*
EDWARD M. MOBLEY, *Major,* " "
THOS. S. NESBIT, *1st Lieut., and Reg. Qr. M.,* " "
ROBERT K. ROBINSON, *Asst. Surgeon,* " "
J. HENRY BOLTON, *Asst. Surgeon,* " "
W. H. COLKLESSER, *Captain, Co. A,* " "
DANIEL RINEHART, *Captain, Co. F,* " "
EPHRAIM F. ANDERSON, *Captain, Co. D,* " "
R. E. BOULDIN, *Captain, Co. I,* " "
H. THOMAS BURROWS, *1st Lieut.,* " "
JOS. A. HASKENS, *2d Lieut.,* " "
A. JAMES WEISE, *1st Lieut., Co. A,* " "
ISAIAH LIGHTNER, *1st Lieut., Co. F,* " "
SAMUEL N. WHITTLE, *2d Lieut., Co. F,* " "
CHARLES A. CONNER, *1st Lieut., Co D,* " "
WILLIAM D. RATCLIFF, *1st Lieut., Co. I,* " "
GREGORY BARRETT, JR., *Lieut.-Col., 4th Md. Vols.*
HARRISON ADREON, *Major,* " "
JOHN SCHLEY, *1st Lieut., and Adjt.* " "
J. BAILEY OREM, *Captain, Co. C,* " "
CHARLES Z. O'NEILL, *Captain, Co. H, 4th Md. Vols.*
LOUIS A. CARL, *Captain, Co. I,* " "
A. C. WILLIAMS, *Captain, Co. D,* " "
LAWRENCE TOWER, *Captain, Co. G,* " "
JOHN H. SUTER, *1st Lieut. and Reg. Qr. M., 4th Md. Vols*
GEORGE RUTHS, *1st Lieut., Co. E,* " "
ROBERT M. GORSUCH, *1st Lieut., Co. D,* " "
JOSIAH BANKERD, *1st Lieut., Co. I,* " "
JACOB RIMBY, *2d Lieut., Co D,* " "
THOMAS A. MILLS, *Lieut., Co. G,* " "
REV. EDWIN R. HERA, *Chaplain,* " "
C. W. CADDEN, *Surgeon,* " "
JOHN C. CARTER, *Asst. Surgeon,* " "
J. K. GREEN, *1st Lieut., Co. H,* " "

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HENRY WILHELM, 2*d Lieut.*, *Co. F*,	*4th Md. Vols.*	
JOHN HOWARD, 1*st Lieut*, *Co. E*,	"	"
ROBERT HERGESHEIMER, 2*d Lieut.*, *Co. E*,	"	"
THOS. W. HARN, 1*st Lieut*, *Co. B*,	"	"
JOSHUA T. DAYHOFF, 2*d Lieut.*, *Co. B*,	"	"

During the winter, in accordance with orders issued by the War Department offering those who had served two years and over strong inducements to re-enlist, and granting them a thirty-days' furlough, twenty-seven officers and three hundred and six enlisted men of the First Regiment re-enlisted as veteran volunteers.

On the first day of April, 1864, this portion of the regiment, under command of Colonel Dushane, proceeded to Baltimore to avail themselves of the furlough granted, leaving the non-veterans in command of Major B. H. Schley, Colonel Denison, of the Eighth Maryland, succeeding to the command of the brigade.

Arriving in Baltimore on the second of April, the veterans were immediately furloughed and allowed to proceed to their homes.

On the eighth of April, a large number of the officers and men assembled at the armory of the Baltimore City Guard Battalion, and partook of an entertainment tendered them by the municipal authorities of the city.

The address of welcome was delivered by S. F. Streeter, Esq., on behalf of the special committee, after which appropriate remarks were made by Colonel Dushane and other officers. The occasion was a happy one, affording pleasure to all who were present.

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CHAPTER VI.

(*From April*, 1864, *to May* 20, 1864.)

INDICATIONS OF AN EARLY MOVE—GENERAL MEADE'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY—ABANDONMENT OF WINTER QUARTERS—BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS—THE MARYLAND BRIGADE ENGAGED—CASUALTIES—BATTLE OF LAUREL HILL AND SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE—DEPARTURE OF THE NON-VETERANS FOR HOME—THEIR ARRIVAL IN BALTIMORE AND MUSTER OUT—RETURN OF THE VETERANS TO THE FRONT—BATTLE OF HARRIS' FARM—GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

FROM the time of the departure of the veterans on furlough, until the third of May, nothing of importance occurred, so far as the regiment was concerned.

Preparations were, however, being made for an early and vigorous campaign. Reconnoissances were frequent toward the Rapidan, and it was apparent, even to the newest recruit, that in a few days the monotony of winter routine duties would be exchanged for more active service.

At dress-parade, on the evening of May 3, the following address to the army was read, and received with acclamation by the soldiers:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1864.

SOLDIERS: Again you are called upon to advance on the enemies of your country. The time and the occasion are deemed opportune by your commanding General to address you a few words of confidence and caution.

You have been reorganized, strengthened, and fully equipped in every respect. You form a part of the several

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armies of your country, the whole under an able and distinguished General, who enjoys the confidence of the Government, the people, and the army. Your movement being in co-operation with others, it is of the utmost importance that no effort should be spared to make it successful.

Soldiers! The eyes of the whole country are looking with anxious hope to the blow you are about to strike in the most sacred cause that ever called men to arms.

Remember your homes, your wives, and children; and bear in mind that the sooner your enemies are overcome, the sooner you will be returned to enjoy the benefits and blessings of peace. Bear with patience the hardships and sacrifices you will be called upon to endure. Have confidence in your officers and in each other. Keep your ranks on the march and on the battle-field, and let each man earnestly implore God's blessing, and endeavor by thoughts and actions to render himself worthy of the favor he seeks. With clear consciences and strong arms, actuated by a high sense of duty, fighting to preserve the Government and the institutions handed down to us by our forefathers, if true to ourselves, victory, under God's blessing, must and will attend our efforts.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

The above address was accompanied by orders directing the regiment to prepare and be ready to move at a moment's notice. Subsequent instructions found it in readiness to move, when, under command of Major B. H. Schley, it passed quietly out of camp, at midnight, and taking its position in the brigade, marched, *via* Stevensburg, to Germania Ford, on the Rapidan, and crossing the river at 11.40 A. M., proceeded cautiously along the Fredericksburg plank-road some five miles, when the column halted near the old Wilderness

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Tavern, and the First Maryland was sent on picket for the night.

Early on the morning of the fifth it was withdrawn from picket, and joining the brigade, moved with the corps, and diverging from the plank-road a mile to the right, formed line of battle in the Wilderness. Shortly afterward, at the command to move forward, the brigade advanced through a heavy growth of pine and underbrush, a distance of nearly a mile, supporting the "Iron Brigade," of the Fourth Division, composed of the Second, Sixth, and Seventh Wisconsin, and Nineteenth Indiana regiments.

Here the first line encountered the enemy, in position, covered by the thick forest and undergrowth, with his skirmish line but a few paces in advance. At a distance of about forty paces, the enemy opened with a terrible fire, which was at once returned with such effect as to throw the rebels into disorder. The Iron Brigade, improving the advantage, charged with the bayonet, and steadily advancing, drove the enemy to his second line, which was also routed, "the severe fire from our ranks strewing the ground with dead and dying," when the rebels were reinforced by A. P. Hill's corps.

At this time the enemy had been driven over a mile through the timber, but his reinforcements, by a flank attack, in turn drove back the "Iron Brigade" in confusion, but without creating a

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panic. At this juncture the Maryland Brigade became engaged. The first line retiring to the rear of the second, and the enemy moving on in close pursuit was met by a murderous fire from the brigade, which checked his progress and forced him again to retire.

He then, under cover of the dense thicket, and while keeping up a desultory fire in front, massed his troops on the right flank of the brigade, held by the Fourth Regiment, and made a most vigorous attack thereon, which was met by a stubborn resistance that ceased only when the superior numbers of the enemy rendered further opposition useless. The right wing of the brigade, composed of the Fourth and First Regiments, with a portion of the Eighth from the left, fell back, rather irregularly, about a mile, where it was reformed, and subsequently joined the remainder of the brigade, which had retired in good order to a position behind a line of works near the Lacy House. The casualties of the brigade were two officers and eighteen men killed, six officers and ninety-three men wounded, and one officer and sixty men missing.

The loss of the First Regiment was one officer and three men killed, thirteen men wounded, and seven missing.*

Throughout this whole day the entire army was more or less engaged. The enemy attacked vigor-

* See appendix.

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ously with Hill's and Ewell's corps, first upon one point, and then successively at others, evidently aiming to strike a weak one, sever the army in twain, and compel a retrograde movement. At the outset, Griffin's division of the Fifth Corps met the enemy (Ewell's corps) advancing by the Gordonsville pike, and drove him back some distance. The Sixth Corps having been unavoidably delayed in getting into position on the right, Griffin's flank was exposed as he advanced, which the enemy took advantage of, compelling him to yield some of the ground he had gained. Wadsworth's and Crawford's divisions were also forced to retire to the vicinity of the Lacy House. The enemy made no further attempt to advance his line at this point, and, after throwing up temporary breastworks, and digging rifle-pits, the troops laid down, in line of battle, for the night.

During the afternoon, Hill's corps had endeavored to penetrate between the Second and Fifth Corps, and thus prevent a connection of the left with the centre, which was then being effected. The contest began about 3 P. M., the enemy making a powerful attack on the Second Corps, and a division of the Sixth, which had been detached from the right of the line.

The battle continued for upwards of two hours, the musketry firing being tremendous, and of terribly telling effect. The enemy was, however, successfully repulsed, and utterly failed in his

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purpose to force the Army of the Potomac to recross the Rapidan. On some portions of the line, especially on the extreme left, the struggle continued far into the night, the loss being heavy on both sides.

On the sixth, the battle was renewed with all the vigor and determination of the preceding day, both armies alternately taking the offensive. The conflict raged with savage fury all day, resulting in immense losses. On two or three occasions, the enemy succeeded in breaking through General Meade's lines, but, in each instance, was compelled to relinquish the position, and fall back to his main line. At the close of the day, the contending forces held substantially the same positions as on the previous evening, but the intervening space was thickly strewn with dead and wounded. To add to the horrors of the scene, the underbrush took fire, and wrapped the Wilderness in dense volumes of smoke and flame, amid which many of the disabled perished.

On the seventh, brisk skirmishing was kept up all along the lines, but no general engagement occurred.

Early on the morning of the sixth, the Maryland Brigade was relieved in the breastworks by the Pennsylvania Reserves, and from that time until the evening of the seventh it was continually manœuvering from one position to another; but, with the exception of a slight skirmish on the

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afternoon of the sixth, in which the Eighth Regiment alone participated, it was not brought into action. About 8 P. M. of the seventh, it took up the line of march, with its corps, for Spottsylvania Court-House, arriving at Todd's Tavern about 4 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the eighth of May. This was one of the most fatiguing marches of the campaign, the night being intensely dark, and the roads in an almost impassable condition. After a short rest the march was again resumed, and, as the column moved on, firing in front was distinctly heard, indicating that an engagement was then in progress, while the dead along the road gave evidence of a severe contest having already occurred. After advancing about two miles and relieving Sheridan's dismounted cavalry, the brigade skirmishers (Fourth Maryland) came upon those of the enemy, and steadily drove them back to their main force.

The brigade, advancing with its division, came suddenly upon a column of Longstreet's command strongly posted in a skirt of woods, at Laurel Hill, near Spottsylvania Court-House, and having an open field (Alsop's farm) of about five hundred yards wide in his front. Line of battle was promptly formed, and an immediate charge ordered in column of battalions, when the brigade bravely advanced at a double quick, under a galling fire, receiving, in addition to the musketry fire directly in front, a storm of grape and shell from both front and flank.

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The First, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments pushed on to within fifteen yards of the rebel entrenchments, but the terrific fire poured into their ranks forced them to give way and retire to the cover of the forest in the rear, where, with the rest of the division, they were rallied by General Warren, in person, upon a section of the Fourth United States Artillery, and repelled a countercharge of the enemy, whom they held at bay for half an hour. The Fourth Division now arrived and relieved the Second, which moved a short distance to the rear and threw up entrenchments.

During this charge the Fourth Maryland advanced with the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts and Ninetieth Pennsylvania, formed in columns of battalions, to within thirty yards of the enemy's works, receiving a very heavy artillery and infantry fire on their front and left flank, which compelled them to give way and fall back with the rest of the division.

In this action the brigade suffered heavily, losing one officer and fifteen men killed, seven officers and one hundred and ten men wounded, and six officers and fifty-three men missing. The loss sustained by the First Maryland alone was two enlisted men killed, two officers and thirty enlisted men wounded, and nineteen enlisted men missing or captured.

Three color-bearers of the regiment, viz, Corporal John W. Baughman, of Company G, Cor-

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poral T. J. Mathias, Company H, and Private Edward Dunlap, Company C, were each severely wounded (the latter also taken prisoner) in rapid succession, and the flag was finally borne from the field by Private Charles Frank, of Company E.

General Robinson, the division commander, fell, wounded in the leg. Colonel Denison was wounded in the right arm, (resulting in its loss,) when the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel Charles E. Phelps, of the Seventh Maryland, who, being also wounded and taken prisoner, was succeeded by Colonel R. N. Bowerman, of the Fourth Regiment.

The other divisions of the corps were successively advanced against the enemy's position as fast as they arrived on the field. The Pennsylvania Reserves moved forward, firing destructive volleys. The advance was continued across the open field into a wood beyond, the enemy falling back and leaving a number of prisoners in their hands. The division then returned to the main line. In the afternoon another advance was made and the enemy found in the woods. Brisk skirmishing ensued, which was continued for about three hours, when the troops were withdrawn and new lines established.

About half-past 6 o'clock another attack was made, with varying success, but terminating in the possession of the first ridge in front of the enemy's position, where the entire line was formed and entrenched.

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It may not be inappropriate to here insert a letter written by Major-General G. K. Warren, in response to one addressed to him by Major E. F. M. Fachtz, of the Eighth Maryland, on hearing it reported that a member of the General's staff had used language reflecting discreditably upon the conduct of the brigade during the engagement just narrated. A perusal of the letter will afford sufficient explanation of the whole matter. It reads as follows:

May 16, 1864.

To the Commanding Officer,
Maryland Brigade:

SIR: I have just received a communication from the Major commanding the Eighth Maryland Regiment, complaining of censorious remarks made indiscriminately upon the command by myself and staff.

There is an error in this. The only fault I have found with the command was common to the whole division, which fell back so unnecessarily, as I think, at the time General Robinson was wounded. But I can allow for their confusion in so unexpectedly falling upon a line of battle of infantry while rapidly pursuing a force of flying cavalrymen. I have retained the brigade under my own immediate control ever since, and shall not cease to give them my personal attention.

I fully believe the brigade can do honor to its State, and I shall take care that the opportunity is afforded, and that it shall be a good one. I wish you to assure the command that I and my staff do not rate them as unworthy, nor shall I speak of them except in favorable terms so long as they maintain their organization in so trying a campaign.

I feel especially anxious to have them achieve some marked success, and have no doubt they will when a fair chance is offered. Their losses and trials already secure to them honorable mention.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

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In consequence of General Robinson having been wounded, the division was broken up, and the regiments distributed among the other divisions of the corps, with the exception of the Maryland Brigade, which was kept intact, under the direct orders of General Warren. In this comparatively independent capacity, it was used as a flying brigade, for the purpose of supporting any points that might be threatened, and, while thus employed, suffered more or less loss every day.

On the ninth of May, the First Regiment was detailed for provost-guard duty.

Comparative quiet prevailed along the whole line during the morning, which was followed, however, by cannonading, and some skirmishing, but no general engagement took place. Toward night, another advance on the enemy's lines was ordered. The Second Corps, under General Hancock, crossed over to the south bank of the Po river, where quite a severe battle occurred. At night, General Hancock slowly retired his corps, after sustaining heavy losses. During the day the distinguished and universally-beloved General Sedgwick, of the Sixth Corps, was killed by a ball from a sharpshooter, while engaged in superintending the mounting of some of his guns.

An attack on Wilcox's division of the Ninth Corps was promptly repelled.

The tenth of May was chiefly spent by the regiment and brigade in effecting certain changes of position.

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The army, as a whole, occupied substantially the same position as on the previous day. A terrific fire of artillery was opened in the morning, and kept up incessantly during the whole forenoon.

* "The army was pressed along his whole front. Early in the morning, Gibbon's and Barlow's divisions, Second Corps, were crossed over the Ny, with the view of turning the enemy's left flank. He was found, however, so strongly posted and guarded by the Ny, these divisions were withdrawn. Barlow, being in the rear, was vigorously attacked by Heth's division, whom he handsomely repulsed, but, in retiring, was compelled to abandon a piece of artillery that became jammed in some trees in a narrow road. On the withdrawal of Gibbon, he, together with Birney, in conjunction with the Fifth Corps, assaulted, unsuccessfully, the enemy's line. Late in the evening, Upton's brigade, Sixth Corps, assaulted, and successfully carried, the enemy's line in his front, capturing guns and nine hundred prisoners, but, not being supported by Mott, on his left, Upton was compelled to withdraw after dark, abandoning the guns."

On the eleventh, at daybreak, under a heavy artillery fire from the enemy, the regiment moved into the front line of entrenchments, and was employed during the day in strengthening the works.

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* General Meade's report.

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At sunset, it moved, with the brigade, a mile and a half to the left and rear, and took position in reserve.

At the commencement of the day, the two armies occupied about the same positions as on the previous evening. During the forenoon, there was considerable skirmishing along the lines, but it ceased about 12 o'clock. In the afternoon, rain fell for the first time since the army left Culpeper. During the night, the Second Corps was changed from the extreme right to the left, between the Sixth and Ninth Corps, preparatory to a contemplated assault, early the next morning, on a strong position of the enemy.

From the twelfth to the eighteenth, the regiment and brigade were continually engaged in manœuvering from one point to another, picketing, skirmishing, constructing breastworks, and supporting artillery, frequently subjected to a severe fire from the enemy's guns.

Throughout all of these series of marches and engagements, although the terms of service of many of the First Maryland had nearly expired, yet the men unflinchingly, and with hardly a murmur, nobly withstood the brunt of every battle. Not a case of desertion occurred.

On the nineteenth of May, Major B. H. Schley received the welcome order for the original members of the regiment, who had not re-enlisted, to proceed home for muster-out.

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Never was an order received with more heartfelt joy. Three long years of service, most of the time in the field, rendered the thoughts of soon again meeting the loved ones at home too buoyant for restraint, and many were the joyous outbursts of acclamation and congratulations at the cheering intelligence that the hour had at length arrived when their long-cherished, but hitherto doubtful hopes, were on the eve of consummation. There was, however, one sad drawback to the general pleasure. The men who were enlisted in June, 1861, marched with the others as far as Fredericksburg, supposing that they would also be discharged, but, instead thereof, they were ordered to the front to complete the balance of their three years' enlistment.

On the homeward march, the veteran portion of the regiment, returning from furlough, was met near Fredericksburg.

After a short time spent in the interchange of friendly greetings, the non-veterans resumed their journey homewards, and the others continued theirs toward the front. But it was a sad hour, for, although glad to escape the exposures, hardships, and perils attendant upon active field service, there existed many heartfelt regrets at parting with comrades to whom so many ties bound them in an ever-enduring friendship.

From Fredericksburg the detachment marched to Aquia Creek, and there embarked for Wash-

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ington city, proceeding thence by rail to Baltimore, where it was honorably mustered out of service on the twenty-eighth day of May, 1864.

The detachment remaining at Spottsylvania, composed of veterans, (who re-enlisted in December, 1863,) recruits, and drafted men, was placed under the command of Captain J. Bailey Orem, of the Fourth Maryland, assisted by Lieutenants Boyer and Garmhausen, of the Eighth Maryland. About 5 P. M. of the nineteenth it was double-quicked with the brigade to the scene of Ewell's attack on the right flank of the army, where it joined the veterans under Colonel Dushane, who had been hotly engaged in repelling the rebel advance. The details of this affair will be found on a subsequent page.

We now resume the history of the veteran portion of the regiment.

Their furloughs having expired, the men assembled at Baltimore, and on the fifth day of May, 1864, the battalion proceeded to rejoin its corps in the field. Arriving at Washington, it was ordered by the Secretary of War to report to Brigadier-General Briggs, commanding the military district of Alexandria, Va. On complying with these instructions, the battalion was assigned to quarters at the "Soldiers' Rest," a military depot, located just outside of Alexandria.

On the seventh, it was sent to Camp Distri-

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bution, and on the eleventh marched back to Alexandria, where it embarked on a transport for Belle Plain Landing, on the Potomac, arriving there the next morning. After debarking, and while the command was being formed in line on the wharf, a number of the non-veterans, wounded in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, were met, when a hearty shaking of hands and expressions of friendly greetings were freely indulged in. The gallant Colonel Dushane actually embraced some of the men, exclaiming, with great emotion, "We are going forward, my dear boys, to avenge your wounds."

In the afternoon the battalion was marched through the midst of a heavy rain storm to White Oak Church, where it arrived about 8 P. M. The next day the companies were distributed along the road leading from Fredericksburg to Belle Plain Landing, to guard and protect the wounded passing to the latter place from capture, and probable murder, by the rebel guerillas who infested that region of country.

They remained thus employed, without the occurrence of any notable event, until the nineteenth of May, when orders were received to join the brigade at the front.

The march was begun about 7 A. M., and after passing Major Schley and his party *en route* home for muster-out, the battalion continued on toward Spottsylvania Court-House.

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Moving upon the same road, ahead of the First Maryland veterans, were several regiments of heavy artillery (used as infantry) *en route* from the defences of Washington, whence they had been ordered as reinforcements to the army, and were under the command of Brigadier-General R. O. Tyler.

On their way to the front these troops were guarding a long train of wagons, conveying provisions and ammunition.

When the column had reached within about three miles of Spottsylvania, and while passing through a dense wood, Hood's division of Ewell's corps, which had made a detour around the right wing of the army, suddenly emerged from the forest, and pounced upon the ammunition train, a portion of which they succeeded in capturing.

General Tyler, however, promptly massed his force, engaged the rebels, and, with the aid of the First Maryland, finally repulsed them handsomely.

The veterans of the First reached the point of attack just at the very moment the rebels first struck the road. Without the least delay, Colonel Dushane, acting independently, and without orders from any one, disposed his command so as to meet the enemy's advance.

But a short time elapsed before the Colonel gave the command, "Forward!" and the battalion, moving into the woods, advanced about fifty

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yards, when it encountered and engaged the enemy; but being unsupported, with both flanks exposed, and greatly superior numbers to contend against, was forced to retire to the road.

Colonel Dushane quickly reformed his line, and being joined on the left by some of the heavy artillery regiments, (the enemy meantime continuing to move on, yelling and firing,) another advance was ordered, and the rebels, in turn, were driven back through the woods and over an open field, known as "Harris' Farm," to the edge of a second woods beyond, where they rallied and took position, with their centre in the cleared space and their flanks protected by heavy timber. Reinforcements from the Second and Fifth Corps, including the Maryland brigade, arriving at this juncture, and some artillery being placed in position, a general engagement ensued, which lasted until about 8 P. M., when the enemy retreated, leaving his dead and wounded upon the field.

During the latter part of the battle the veterans held the extreme right of the line, and engaged the enemy's left, posted in the woods.

The assault on the part of the enemy was boldly conceived and executed, and was probably prompted by the fact that General Meade had been withdrawing the forces from the right of his line and massing them on the left.

The object of the rebels, therefore, was doubtless to discover where the right of the army

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rested, and to seize such booty as might fall in their way.

Their purpose, as will be seen, was completely frustrated.

It should be mentioned that the wagons taken by the enemy at the commencement of the fight were subsequently recaptured.

This affair was known as the battle of "Harris' Farm."

The loss sustained by the First Maryland was heavy, considering the number engaged, there being six enlisted men killed, four officers and twenty-five enlisted men wounded, and two enlisted men missing.

The loss in the whole brigade was ten enlisted men killed, four officers and sixty-four enlisted men wounded, and two missing.

Colonel Dushane and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson each lost a horse, and the former was painfully injured by being thrown forcibly against a tree when his animal fell.

An amusing incident connected with this affair may here be mentioned.

At intervals during the engagement, when a temporary lull in the firing from the front would occur, the men were annoyed by shots coming apparently from the forest in their rear. After the lapse of a brief period, the mystery was solved by the discovery of several rebel soldiers on the right of the regiment, running at full speed for their lines.

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Some of the veterans at once started in pursuit, and quite a lively foot-race ensued. Sergeant Jesse Childs, of Company E, singled out his man, and, after a spirited chase, succeeded in his capture.

The prisoner proved to be a private of the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment, (the same that for awhile guarded the prisoners taken at Front Royal in 1862,) several of whom, having gained the rear of the Federal line during the first attack, were unable to return.

After the close of the engagement, the regiment was moved to the left of the line, threw out pickets, and rested for the night.

As previously stated, the two battalions of the regiment which had been separated since the first of April were here reunited.

Meanwhile, from the twelfth to the eighteenth of May, some of the severest fighting of the war had occurred between the Army of the Potomac and the rebel army of Northern Virginia.

It is thus described by General Meade in his official report:

At daylight of the twelfth, the Second Corps gallantly assaulted and carried the salient, (the enemy's centre,) capturing Major-General Johnson and Brigadier-General Stewart, of the Confederate army, with over three thousand prisoners, twenty guns, and numerous colors.

Hancock immediately reformed his command, and was advancing to the enemy's second line, when he was attacked furiously by the enemy, who desperately endeavored all day to recover his position and guns. Wright, with the Sixth Corps, on Hancock's right, sustained his share of

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this battle—one of the bloodiest of the campaign. In view of the great exertions of the enemy, Warren, after failing to succeed in his assault on the right, was moved to the left to the support of Wright and Hancock. Burnside assaulted on Hancock's left, but without any other decisive result than keeping occupied a large force of the enemy.

After fourteen hours of continuous fighting, the darkness of night terminated the conflict. The dead and wounded lay thickly strewn upon the field, and in heaps where the battle raged the fiercest.

General Hancock's movement in the morning was the first decided advantage gained from the commencement of the campaign, he having secured an advance of a mile in the line at that point. The loss in killed and wounded was estimated at ten thousand, and that of the enemy was supposed to be equally severe. Most of the artillery which had been captured remained between the lines, covered by the guns of the enemy's sharpshooters, and was subsequently repossessed by them.

On the thirteenth, it was discovered that the enemy had fallen back to a new defensive position on the left. Some skirmishing and artillery firing occurred during the day, but no general engagement.

This day General Meade issued the following address to his army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 13, 1864.

SOLDIERS: The moment has arrived when your com-

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manding officer feels authorized to address you in terms of congratulation.

For eight days and nights, without almost any intermission, through rain and sunshine, you have been fighting a desperate foe, in positions naturally strong, and rendered doubly so by entrenchments.

You have compelled him to abandon his fortifications on the Rapidan, to retire, and to attempt to stop your progress, and now he has abandoned the last entrenched position, so tenaciously held, suffering in all a loss of eighteen guns, twenty-two colors, eight thousand prisoners, including two general officers.

Your heroic deeds, noble endurance of fatigue and privation, will ever be memorable. Let us return thanks to God for the mercy thus shown us, and ask earnestly for its continuance.

Soldiers! Your noble work is not over. The enemy must be pursued, and, if possible, overcome. The courage and fortitude you have displayed render your commanding General confident that your future efforts will result in success.

While we mourn the loss of many gallant comrades, let us remember that the enemy must have suffered equal, if not greater losses.

We shall soon receive reinforcements which he cannot expect. Let us determine, then, to continue vigorously the work so well begun, and, under God's blessing, in a short time the object of our labors will be accomplished.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

No important movement took place on the fourteenth. The enemy manifested great activity in strengthening his position, while General Meade's army was busily employed in the construction of substantial earthworks along his new line. The roads having been made impassable by heavy rains, offensive operations were sus-

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pended on the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth.

The events of the nineteenth have been previously noted.

On the twentieth, the Maryland Brigade was diligently at work with the spade, throwing up breastworks. The brigade skirmishers captured thirty-four prisoners during the day.

The army remained comparatively quiet all day, but through the night troops were moving to and fro, preparatory to the movement related in the next chapter.

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CHAPTER VII.

BY THE LEFT FLANK—BATTLES OF NORTH ANNA—SHADY GROVE—BETHESDA CHURCH—COLD HARBOR—TRANSFER OF THE ARMY TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE JAMES—ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG—IN THE TRENCHES—THE MINE.

ON the morning of the twenty-first of May, General Grant's second grand left-flank movement was inaugurated. Nearly the whole army was in motion at an early hour, the Second Corps taking the advance, followed by the Fifth.

These troops met with but slight opposition, the cavalry division, under General Torbert, having advanced by the same route the previous day, and cleared the way of all opposing forces.

The Fifth Corps was delayed awhile in the afternoon by a small body of rebel cavalry, posted in the woods near the crossing of the Mattapony. They were, however, soon driven out, and the column moved on to the vicinity of Guinney's Station, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad.

During this march the Maryland Brigade was employed as guards to the wagon train following in the rear of the corps.

On the morning of the twenty-second, the vanguard of the army reached the North Anna

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river. The Fifth Corps, moving by the telegraph road, arrived in the neighborhood of Jericho Ford. About 4 P. M. a crossing to the south bank of the stream was effected, and breastworks thrown up. In a little while they were attacked by the enemy in force, but after a spirited contest he was repulsed.

On this day the brigade was still acting as train guards, and, marching till 11 P. M., bivouacked for the night at "Phillips' House."

On the next day, the twenty-third, the First Regiment was detailed for picket duty, and moved out about one mile and a half on the right flank. About noon it was relieved by troops of the Sixth Corps, and rejoined the brigade near Jericho Mills. Late in the afternoon it proceeded two miles to the rear, threw out pickets, and guarded a wagon park all night. This day Colonel Dushane resumed command of the brigade.

On the twenty-fourth, the brigade advanced a strong skirmish line, which crossed the Virginia Central railroad, and captured three officers and thirty men.

After the whole army had gained a foothold on the south side of the North Anna, considerable manœuvering to develop the enemy's position followed for two days, when it was ascertained that he was strongly posted in force within two miles of General Meade's lines. Finding that this position was an almost impregnable one, and that an

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attack here would involve immense slaughter, General Grant determined to recross the river, and make another movement by the left flank. Accordingly, on the twenty-seventh, a strong demonstration was made by the cavalry on the enemy's left, and at the same time a force moved up the Virginia Central railroad, destroying the track In the evening, under cover of this movement, the Sixth Corps was quickly withdrawn to the north bank of the river, the other corps following in rapid succession, when the entire army moved easterly toward the Pamunkey river. But to return to the brigade. On the twenty-fifth, it marched in a southeasterly direction, along the North Anna, a distance of two miles, and, forming a line of battle, advanced into a dense pine woods, where the enemy was found. Breastworks were erected, and the position held by the brigade until about 8 P. M. the next day, when it was withdrawn, and, recrossing the North Anna at Quarles' Ford, marched until 1 A. M. of the twenty-seventh. At 4 A. M., the column was again put in motion, and marching until 7 P. M., passed the night along the road side. The heat and dust rendered this march of nineteen miles a very fatiguing one. At 5 A. M. of the twenty-eighth, the march was resumed, and crossing the Pamunkey at Taylor's Ford, near Hanovertown, the brigade halted at 3 P. M., in line of battle, on the heights beyond the town, having marched

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about twelve miles during the day. Here a line of breastworks was thrown up, behind which the brigade remained all night. There was no change of position on Sunday, the twenty-ninth of May, until about dark, when the brigade was marched rapidly for several miles, in a southerly direction, to the support of some troops who were endeavoring to capture a rebel skirmish line. It, however, soon returned to its former position, and passed the night there undisturbed. This day the old Second Division was reorganized, and the Maryland brigade resumed its former numerical designation of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, which it retained until the sixth of June proximo, when it was styled the Second Brigade of the same division and corps. Brigadier-General R. B. Ayres, an experienced and competent officer, was placed in command of the division, which he retained until the close of the war. The Purnell Legion, Maryland Infantry, Colonel Samuel A. Graham, commanding, with an aggregate of four hundred and seventy-one officers and men, was assigned to the brigade.

In the afternoon of the thirtieth, while the Fifth Corps was moving to the left along the Mechanicsville road, a division of Ewell's corps, with two brigades of cavalry, was encountered by Crawford's division, and the latter forced back some distance.

The Maryland Brigade was at once sent forward

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to the support of Crawford's command, and upon arriving at the scene of action, with Companies B and G, of the First Regiment, deployed as skirmishers, advanced through a woods and across an open field, driving the enemy before them. Here the brigade was subjected to a heavy artillery fire from the enemy's guns ; but the ground which it had taken was held until after dark, when, in obedience to orders, it moved back to the cover of the woods, leaving a skirmish line established in the field beyond. The loss of the regiment in this affair, known as the battle of Shady Grove or Tolopotomy, was one enlisted man killed and four enlisted men wounded. The brigade sustained a loss of two men killed and ten wounded.

In this attempt of the enemy to turn the left flank of the army, he attacked vigorously at several points along the front of the Fifth Corps, but after a sharp action was repulsed, and forced to retire.

Immediately on ascertaining the condition of affairs on the left, the Second Corps was ordered to make an attack so as to relieve the Fifth, when the first line of rifle-pits occupied by the enemy on the opposite side of the Tolopotomy Creek was carried and held.

About 6 A. M., of the thirty-first, the line was advanced to the position vacated during the night, and breastworks erected. Two companies of the First Regiment, commanded respectively by Lieu-

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tenants Robert Neely and Frank M. Smith, were sent forward, and, in conjunction with the Purnell Legion, established a new line of pickets.

While this was being executed, some lively firing took place between the skirmishers and the enemy's rear guard, which was engaged in burying the dead and carrying the wounded of the previous day's battle from the field. Captain T. S. J. Johnson, of Company K, Acting Inspector of the brigade, while reconnoitering the enemy's position, was captured by a party of rebels concealed in a house. He was subsequently sent to Charleston, S. C., and placed under the fire of General Gilmore's guns, where he died on the twentieth of November, 1864.

The next day, June 1, six companies of the First, with the Eighth Maryland, escorted Major Roeblin, of General Warren's staff, to open communication with the Sixth Corps, which had been moved during the previous night from the right to the left of the line, at Cold Harbor. This force, after a march of seven miles, principally through the woods, so as to avoid being seen by the enemy, reached the right of the Sixth Corps about 2 P. M. During the afternoon it returned by the same route, and, when near the end of the journey, was met by a staff officer, who placed it on the left of the line to support the Fourth Maryland, then skirmishing with the enemy. The companies of the First were deployed

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as skirmishers, and assisted in driving the rebels back. This occurred a little to the left of Bethesda Church. Earthworks were built by the brigade, under a severe fire from the enemy, and the position held through the night. During this entire day there was considerable fighting along the whole line, in which the artillery participated late in the afternoon. Several desperate charges were made by the enemy, all of which were repulsed.

About 3 P. M., the Eighteenth Corps, of the Army of the James, formed a connection with the Army of the Potomac, and took position between the Fifth and Sixth Corps. A charge by the Eighteenth Corps was at once ordered, which resulted in the capture of the first line of the enemy's rifle-pits, with six hundred prisoners. The operations of the day gave the Army of the Potomac possession of Cold Harbor, which was a most important position.

On the second of June, considerable skirmishing was kept up all along the lines. The Second Corps was transferred from the extreme right to the extreme left, in order to increase the force at that point, with a view to an assault on the enemy's position.

This attack, which was ordered to take place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, was postponed until next morning, on account of a heavy thunderstorm, which set in about the time designated.

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During the day the Maryland Brigade maintained its position behind the breastworks, each regiment furnishing its complement of men for duty on the picket line. About 10 A. M., Companies D, (Lieutenant Haugh,) G,(Captain Baer,) and H, (Lieutenant Smith,) of the First, were thrown forward as skirmishers, and, advancing under a heavy artillery and musketry fire, drove the rebels from their rifle-pits, occupying and holding the most of them until the next morning. During the night, Company H, which held the pits on the left, was forced to withdraw some distance to the rear to avoid being flanked. Daylight revealed the wisdom of this movement, as the pits were found re-occupied by the rebels. In the afternoon, Companies C (Lieutenant Taylor) and K (Lieutenant Reed) were also sent upon the skirmish line.

At half-past 4 o'clock on Friday morning, the third of June, the troops of the Second, Sixth, and Eighteenth Corps were put in motion. The skirmishers were promptly advanced, and soon a terrific battle was in progress. One division of the Second Corps succeeded in carrying a part of the enemy's entrenched line on the extreme left, but, being unable to hold it, fell back a short distance, where they entrenched themselves, at some points not more than fifty yards from the enemy. The assault of the Sixth and Eighteenth Corps being unsuccessful, offensive operations terminated about

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11 o'clock, and orders were issued for the troops to entrench the positions they then held, and prepare to move against the enemy's works by regular approaches.

In the meantime, the Fifth and Ninth Corps engaged the enemy, but only succeeded in carrying the line of rifle-pits occupied by the rebel skirmishers. In these operations the Maryland Brigade bore an active part, sustaining a loss of ten men killed and one officer and fifty men wounded.

About 7 A. M., the companies of the First Regiment, and Company E, of the Purnell Legion, on the skirmish line, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, were advanced, and drove the enemy from his rifle-pits back upon his line of battle. Twenty-four men of the Twenty-ninth Virginia and Fourteenth North Carolina regiments were captured in this affair.

The loss of the regiment was four enlisted men killed and ten wounded.

In this charge, Companies A, C, D, and K, of the Purnell Legion, under command of Captain William Gibson, were deployed as skirmishers, and, conjointly with those already on the line, advanced on the enemy's pits, capturing a number of prisoners, and losing quite heavily in killed and wounded. Company A, alone, lost three enlisted men killed and two wounded. The number of casualties in the four companies during the day

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aggregated thirty-two. Immediately after the capture of the enemy's line, the companies of the First Regiment were relieved by those of the Purnell Legion above mentioned.

The next day the Fifth Corps was withdrawn from its position on the right centre, and marched to the left and rear. While the withdrawal of the Maryland Brigade was in progress, the enemy made one furious and two slight attacks on the skirmish line, commanded by Major Faehtz, of the Eighth Regiment, but was each time splendidly repulsed.

During the night the skirmishers were relieved by troops of the Ninth Corps, and rejoined their regiments the next morning.

From this time until the eleventh of June the brigade, with its corps, was held in reserve, nothing of special importance transpiring during that period.

This repose, which was much needed after the hard fighting, sleepless nights, and almost continuous marching of the month's campaigning, was greatly appreciated by all.

During the afternoon of the eleventh, the brigade marched nine miles and bivouacked near Prospect Church; resumed the march on the twelfth, and, with occasional halts, proceeded toward the Chickahominy, crossing that memorable stream about 4 o'clock on the morning of the fourteenth, at a point known as "Long Bridge."

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The bridge itself had been destroyed by the enemy, and the crossing was effected on pontoons. Halting about four miles from the river, the brigade rested for awhile, and then moved to the vicinity of Charles City Court-House, where it remained all day and night of the fifteenth.

The following morning it marched to Wilcox's Landing, on the James river, which was crossed on transports, and the march continued in the direction of Petersburg until about 11 P. M. Meanwhile, the whole army was executing another movement, "by the left flank." During the night of the twelfth, the troops had been quietly withdrawn from their positions close to the rebel lines, and put in motion for the James river. The Second and Fifth Corps moved, by way of the Long Bridge over the Chickahominy, to Wilcox's Landing on the James river, while the Sixth and Ninth Corps marched to Jones' Bridge, where they crossed the Chickahominy, and advanced to Charles City Court-House. The Eighteenth Corps proceeded to the White House, and embarked on transports for Bermuda Hundred, on the south side of the James. This most difficult task of withdrawing a large army, lying in close proximity to the enemy's lines, was accomplished with so little noise and confusion that the enemy was not aware of the movement until daylight of the thirteenth disclosed to him the deserted works.

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After effecting the passage of the Chickahominy, Crawford's division of the Fifth Corps, and Wilson's division of cavalry, were thrown forward on the New Market road, the cavalry advance driving the enemy's mounted force beyond the White Oak Swamp. This position was held while the rest of the army marched to and crossed the James.

The enemy, on discovering the withdrawal of his adversary, made no attempt to follow him, but retired toward Richmond.

By the sixteenth, nearly the whole army was safely landed on the south side of the James, when an immediate advance on Petersburg was ordered.

After resting one hour on the night of the sixteenth, the Maryland Brigade resumed the march, and reached the lines before Petersburg at daybreak. Here it remained, without material change of position, all day and night of the seventeenth, exposed to a severe artillery fire from the enemy's batteries.

* Corporal Jacob G. Stonesifer, of Company E, First Regiment, was mortally wounded by one of these shots.

During the day preparations were made for a

* This young man was an exemplary Christian, and a brave soldier. His dying words to his comrades were, "Tell my friends at home that I did not meet a coward's death." He was from Boonsboro, in Washington county.

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general assault on the enemy's position at an early hour the next morning.

About 3 A. M. of the eighteenth, the brigade was ordered to the support of General Cutler's command, on the extreme left of the line.

Arriving at the point designated, it was put in the advance, and about 8 o'clock moved forward, covered by a heavy skirmish line, which soon became warmly engaged with the enemy. Although subjected to a murderous fire of artillery and infantry, the skirmishers drove the enemy's line across the Petersburg and Norfolk railroad, and back upon their main line, posted under cover of heavy field-works.

The skirmishers being unable to proceed further, the brigade was advanced to their support, but the terrific fire from the enemy's batteries compelled the men to lie on the ground for protection, and all further attempts to advance beyond that point were abandoned.

In this action the brigade suffered a loss of six men killed and two officers and nineteen men wounded.

The casualties in the First Regiment were two enlisted men killed and one officer and six men wounded.

The brigade was subsequently withdrawn, and about 2 P. M. rejoined its division, in position, on the south side of the Petersburg and Norfolk railroad.

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The operations of the day along the whole line were mostly unsuccessful, and entailed heavy losses upon the assaulting columns.

The nineteenth of June was comparatively quiet in front of the position held by the brigade. At other points there was some skirmishing and artillery firing, but no decisive movement.

With the exception of some brisk shelling by the enemy, the twentieth passed off quietly. At night there was less firing by the pickets than for several nights previous.

On the twenty-first, a movement was made by the Second Corps toward the left, for the purpose of occupying and destroying the Weldon railroad. The Maryland Brigade, with other detached portions of the Fifth Corps, moved in support. The advance division of the Second Corps found the enemy posted on the Jerusalem Plank-road, about three miles below Petersburg and one mile from the railroad. A sharp action ensued, but the enemy proving to be in large force, with artillery planted in earthworks, the advance was withdrawn, and the corps took up a position for the night. The brigade returned to its camp during the night.

Early on the twenty-second, operations against the railroad were resumed. The Second and Sixth Corps, with Griffin's division of the Fifth, advanced to attack the enemy, but, owing to some mismanagement in the formation of the

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line, an interval was left, through which the enemy pushed a strong column, and succeeded in flanking two divisions of the Second Corps, and capturing many prisoners.

The Sixth Corps was also assailed, and its advance line driven back. Late in the evening, the Maryland Brigade was sent to reinforce the Second Corps, but its services not being required it returned to its old position about 11 P. M.

On the next day, the twenty-third, another effort was made to reach the railroad, and, although one brigade succeeded, yet, in the end, the attempt proved a failure.

In the afternoon, the Maryland Brigade was again moved to the extreme left of the army, and placed in position to protect its flank. Breastworks were here thrown up by the brigade, and the work continued until midnight, when it was ordered to take position on the left of the Williams House, where it remained until 5 P. M. of the twenty-fourth. It then marched back to its former camp.

The following night it moved into the trenches, where it remained during the rest of the month.

On the thirtieth, the regiments were mustered for pay. Alas! how many who, full of vigor and hope, answered to their names at the preceding muster, had been summoned to the eternal wor d, while others were suffering from wounds or disease, or, worse still, were languishing and starving in the prison-pens of the South.

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During these operations around Petersburg, the weather was oppressively warm, and the roads, owing to the drouth which prevailed, had become extremely dusty. There was also a scarcity of water, which caused much suffering.

The "Fourth of July" passed off very quietly as regards any warlike demonstration on either side. The bands mounted the breastworks and played national airs, while the soldiers amused themselves in various ways. Altogether it might be pronounced a gala day.

The brigade remained in the trenches nearly the entire month, furnishing regular details for picket and fatigue duty, and daily exposed to the enemy's fire, both of artillery and musketry, each regiment suffering more or less therefrom. The loss of the First Regiment was three enlisted men killed and ten wounded.

On two occasions rebel deserters reported that their army intended to attack the lines held by the Fifth Corps, and preparations were accordingly made to receive them, but they failed to make any demonstration.

On the twenty-eighth of July, the brigade was relieved from duty in the trenches and marched to the rear, where it was engaged in building roads and constructing covered ways, to protect the wagons passing to the front with ammunition and subsistence.

These covered ways were so constructed as to

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allow an army wagon to pass without being seen by the enemy, and were twelve feet wide by four feet deep, with the earth thrown out on the side nearest the enemy, making a wall of earth four feet high.

During the night of the twenty-ninth, the Fifth Corps was moved to the right and placed in position on the left of the Ninth Corps, the latter having been designated to assault the enemy's works, immediately after the explosion of a large mine which had been planted under one of his heaviest batteries. The brigade was posted in a deep cut on the Petersburg and Norfolk railroad, where it anxiously awaited the explosion.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock, a heaving and trembling of the earth, followed by a mass of red flame shooting upwards in the air, mingled with the armament of the fort and the bodies of the soldiers composing its garrison, proclaimed that the undertaking was a success.

The explosion of the mine was the signal for all the artillery along the line to open on the enemy. One hundred guns almost instantaneously burst forth, which being promptly answered by the enemy, a furious cannonade was kept up for several hours.

Meanwhile, the assaulting column was in motion, and without opposition reached the crater. Here the advance division halted, and instead of pushing on and possessing the heights beyond,

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began to throw up entrenchments. This delay afforded the enemy an opportunity to recover from his surprise, and rallying his forces, he poured a terrific enfilading fire upon the captured fort. Other troops were sent forward, who likewise crowded into the crater and the portions of the enemy's line found vacated.

These, too, were subjected to a murderous fire from several points, and, after severe losses, they returned to their former positions, leaving large numbers of their dead and wounded, with many prisoners, in the enemy's hands.

The brigade returned to its camp about 11 A. M.

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CHAPTER VIII.

(*From August* 1, 1864, *to March* 25, 1865.)

ANOTHER MOVEMENT TOWARD THE LEFT—BATTLE OF THE WELDON RAILROAD—COLONEL DUSHANE KILLED—IMMENSE SLAUGHTER OF THE ENEMY—ATTACK ON THE PICKET LINES—EXECUTION OF A DESERTER—ACTION AT POPLAR GROVE CHURCH—PEEBLES' FARM—CHAPEL HOUSE—CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION—MUSTER-OUT OF THE PURNELL LEGION—BATTLE OF HATCHER'S RUN—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—THANKSGIVING DAY—PRESENTATION OF FLAGS TO THE BRIGADE—THE HICKSFORD OR "APPLE-JACK" RAID—BATTLE OF DABNEY'S MILL—DEATH OF COLONEL WILSON—ATTACK ON FORT STEADMAN.

FROM the first to the seventeenth of August no important movement occurred in the immediate vicinity of Petersburg, but the usual amount of picket firing and artillery duelling continued, from which both parties suffered more or less.

During the greater portion of this time the Maryland Brigade occupied the front line of works, and furnished its daily complement of men for picket and fatigue duty. On the fourteenth of the month it was withdrawn from the trenches and moved to the rear, where it remained in reserve until the morning of the eighteenth, when it broke camp at 4 o'clock, and marched, with its corps, *via* the Jerusalem Plank-road, toward the Weldon railroad. About 8 o'clock the First Division, (Griffin's,) which was in advance, struck

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the railroad at the Yellow House, about six miles from Petersburg, and immediately commenced to tear up and destroy the track. It was also placed in position to cover the approaches from the south and west, while the Second Division, (Ayres',) followed by the Third and Fourth, passed up the road toward Petersburg. After advancing about a mile, the Second Division found the enemy in line of battle, with artillery, manifesting a firm disposition to contest its further progress.

The Second Division was at once formed in line of battle, near the "Blick House," and the Third Division ordered up on the right of the Second, with a view of outflanking the enemy.

The Second Division then moved forward, and soon the skirmishers began to engage those of the enemy, who also opened a brisk artillery fire.

The division, however, continued to advance, with the Maryland Brigade on the left, until it reached the further edge of a woods, about twenty yards from a corn-field, from which the enemy emerged on an impetuous charge. The order to fire was promptly and vigorously executed, and the enemy's advance in front of that portion of the line held by the Maryland Brigade was successfully checked. He, however, fell with intense fury upon the right of the division and succeeded in flanking a part of the line, which, giving way, the enemy pushed vigorously on and rushed with great impetuosity on the brigade's

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exposed flanks. At this critical moment Colonel Dushane gave the order to retreat, which, owing to the density of the woods and the close proximity of the enemy, was accomplished in some confusion. Upon reaching the edge of the woods where the enemy was at first encountered, the brigade was rallied, and reforming, held the enemy in check until the arrival of reinforcements, when the tide of battle was turned, the enemy repulsed and driven from the field, on which he left fifty-nine of his dead.

The main battle lasted over three hours, during which time the firing was most terrific, and as it was an open field fight, the losses were heavy. The Maryland Brigade sustained a loss of two officers and twelve men killed, ten officers and one hundred and eleven men wounded, and one officer and thirty-eight men missing. The casualties of the First Regiment were one officer and one man killed, four officers and fifty men wounded, and one man missing. Every member of the First Maryland's color-guard, including the color-bearers, received severe wounds in the engagement. When the first color-bearer was struck, a second one seized the flag, but he, too, quickly fell; another and another grasped the standard, until seven had been shot down, when Lieutenant William Taylor took the banner and carried it until relieved by a newly-appointed bearer.

The names of the seven who fell around the

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colors are as follows: Sergeant John Esser, Company K; Sergeant James T. Armacost, Company G; Corporal Thomas Joice, Company B; Corporal Charles E. Mills, Company C; Corporal Samuel P. Keller, Company E; Corporal Henry Fehrman, Company I, and Corporal James Smith, Company K.

The gallant Colonel Wilson, subsequently speaking of this affair, said: "At no time in my life could I have shed tears more freely than when I saw the men fall around my colors as fast as I could count one, two, and three."

There were also very many narrow escapes during the progress of the battle. Colonel Dushane received one shot through his clothing; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson had his clothing perforated in four different places, and his horse killed. Colonel Graham, of the Purnell Legion, also suffered the loss of a horse. Major Mobley, commanding the Seventh Maryland, received a painful wound in the neck. Lieutenant Bankerd, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Gibson, Acting Assistant-Inspector of the brigade, were both slightly injured by *minies*. Many others, whose names cannot be ascertained, suffered in like manner.

After the close of the engagement, both parties went to work throwing up entrenchments, and quite a spirited skirmish and artillery fire was kept up through the night.

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In this attempt of the enemy to dislodge the Fifth Corps from its position on the Weldon railroad, he was signally defeated. It was a triumphant success for the Federal troops. During the day, the whole corps, to a more or less extent, was brought into action. In the night a violent rain storm set in, which continued for about twenty-four hours, rendering the condition of the troops extremely disagreeable.

Until 4 P. M. of the nineteenth the lines remained comparatively quiet, the troops improving the time in strengthening and constructing breastworks. At that hour, a heavy rain falling at the time, the enemy attacked in strong force on the right of the line, which was being extended to connect with the Ninth Corps, then moving from the old works on the Jerusalem Plank-road. In this attack the enemy succeeded in driving back a portion of the Third Division, and rushing like a torrent through the gap thus created, cut off and captured, after some desperate fighting, over two thousand five hundred prisoners. Reinforcements from the Ninth Corps opportunely arriving, and the disordered lines of the Fifth being rallied and reformed, the enemy in turn was attacked and compelled to rapidly retire to his entrenchments. About 7 P. M. the First Maryland was ordered to retake some lost pits on the Boydton Plank-road, which it succeeded in accomplishing, with a loss of one

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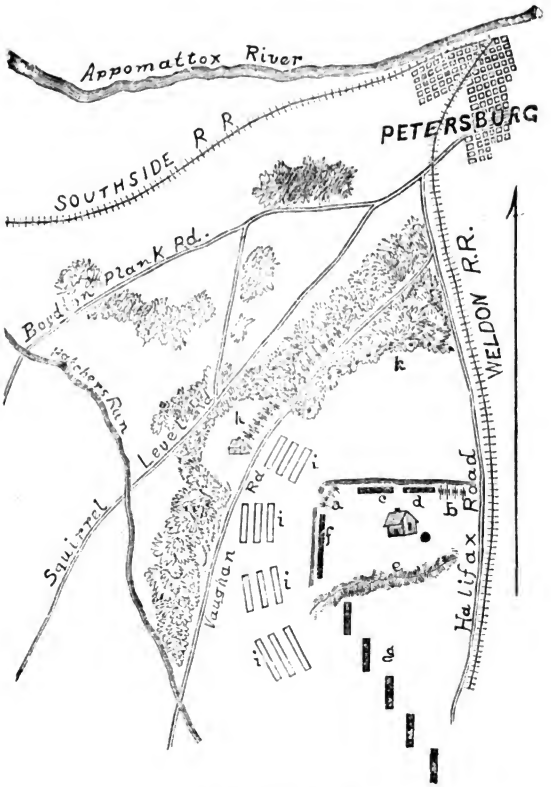

EXPLANATIONS.

a—Hart's Battery.
b—Mink's Battery.
c—First Maryland.
d—Eighth Maryland.
e—Ravine where 4th and 7th Md. were posted at commencement of battle.
f—Iron Brigade and 4th and 7th Md. during progress of battle.
g—Third Division in *echelon*.
h—Rebel Batteries.
i—Rebel Infantry.
k—Purnell Legion on skirmish line.

DIAGRAM OF THE BATTLE OF WELDON RAILROAD,
August 21, 1864.

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officer and six men wounded. The casualties in the brigade during the day, sustained principally on the skirmish line, were one officer and one man killed, one officer and fifteen men wounded, and one officer and seven men missing.

At daybreak on the morning of the twentieth, Colonel Wilson, in command of the skirmishers, discovered that some of the pits on the right of his line were still occupied by the rebels. He at once ordered a charge, which resulted in the capture of the pits, with all of their occupants who made a stand. Among the number were one officer and thirty-two men of the Second Maryland (rebel) Regiment.

This day's loss to the First Regiment was one enlisted man killed, and one officer and eight men wounded.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the twenty-first, after levelling the works built on the nineteenth, the brigade was withdrawn about three hundred yards to the rear, and took position behind strong entrenchments which had been thrown up during the previous day and night. Here the brigade was posted as described in the diagram opposite.

About 9 o'clock the enemy opened with some thirty pieces of artillery, crossing his fire of solid shot and shell at right angles over the newly-constructed works. This drew a most terrific response from Hart's and Mink's New York bat-

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teries. While this cannonading was in progress, the rebel infantry, in three lines of battle, emerged from the woods in excellent order, and dashed across the open space which lay between the Vaughan road and the new position. The skirmishers were speedily driven in and their pits taken; but when about half way across the field, the enemy was received with a withering fire of musketry from the troops behind the works and in *echelon*, which, together with the raking shots of canister from the batteries, broke their line. It was, however, immediately reformed and the charge renewed, but with a like result. Again and again he reformed and pressed forward to within thirty yards of the works, but was each time repulsed with immense slaughter.

That portion of the line in the immediate front of the works facing west retreated to the woods in great disorder, while that on the left flank was not checked until it had passed beyond the left of the works, where the Third Division was posted *en echelon*. Here they were surrounded, and nearly an entire brigade of South Carolinians captured.

In his official report of the operations of the Fifth Corps on the Weldon railroad, General Warren thus describes the capture of these troops:

General Haygood's brigade struck a part of our line where the troops were in *echelon;* they found themselves almost surrounded, and every one, thinking they had surrendered, ceased firing. Troops immediately advanced to

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bring them in, when their officers commenced firing, and Captain Daly, Provost-Marshal of the Fourth Division, was shot by General Haygood. In the mixed condition of our men and the enemy, our line could not fire, and many of the enemy escaped.

The principal action lasted about two hours, though the skirmishing continued during the remainder of the day. Notwithstanding the fact that the whole of Hill's and a part of Beauregard's corps confronted the Fifth Corps in this battle, yet the enemy suffered a severe defeat, losing heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Six battle flags were also captured.

After dark the enemy fell back toward Petersburg, and, establishing a new defensive line, made no further attempt to drive General Warren from his position on the Weldon railroad.

At the commencement of the engagement the Fourth and Seventh Maryland were held as a reserve, being posted in a ravine which ran from the left of the works back toward the railroad.

In a short time, however, they took position in the works along with the Iron Brigade, and aided materially in the repulse of the enemy. The First and Eighth Regiments maintained their positions, between Hart's and Mink's batteries, throughout the battle.

The Purnell Legion occupied the skirmish line, and lost heavily.

At the close of the engagement the Fourth and Eighth Regiments were also advanced as skirmishers.

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On the death of Colonel Dushane, the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Graham, of the Purnell Legion.

The loss of the brigade was three officers and eight men killed, four officers and thirty-nine men wounded, and one officer and thirty men missing.

Colonel Dushane, of the First Regiment, commanding the brigade, was killed early in the day by a solid shot. His loss was deeply deplored by every officer and man of his command, all of whom placed the utmost confidence in his bravery, skill, and judgment. His presence on the field under the hottest fire always inspirited and encouraged the troops, and they will ever cherish with pride the memory of his bravery, as well as the fatherly care he ever manifested for them.

The losses of the day in the First Regiment were as follows: one officer (Colonel Dushane) and one enlisted man killed; one officer (Adjutant Coloney) and twelve enlisted men wounded.

The brigade remained in undisputed possession of the position occupied on the twenty-first of August, without anything of interest occurring, until the sixteenth of September, when the rebels attacked the picket lines in force, and, after driving back the pickets on the right, outflanked those of the brigade, and captured a considerable number, among whom were twenty-three men belonging to the First Regiment. The loss of the brigade was one enlisted man killed and five en-

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listed men wounded; one officer and sixty enlisted men taken prisoners.

Just previous to this attack by the rebels the brigade had been moved out of the earthworks, to establish a new camp to the left of Fort Hayes, opposite the Yellow House.

Here the division was paraded to witness the execution of Private John Sweeney, Company C, First Maryland, a substitute, who had originally belonged to the rebel army, from which he deserted, and enlisting as a substitute, was assigned to the First Maryland. He subsequently deserted from it and rejoined the rebels; but being taken prisoner, was recognized, tried, and sentenced to be shot to death with musketry. It was while the preliminary arrangements for his execution were in progress that the enemy made the attack on the picket line.

From this time onward everything passed off comparatively quiet along the line held by the Fifth Corps, until the morning of September the thirtieth, when the First and Second Divisions, with the Third Brigade of the Third Division, Fifth Corps, followed by two divisions of the Ninth, and several batteries, moved out on the Vaughan road toward Poplar Grove Church.

Continuing the march, no opposition was encountered until the column reached "Peeble's Farm," about four or five miles southwest of Petersburg. The enemy was here found occupy-

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ing a redoubt, mounting several small field-pieces, and a line of rifle-pits, with skirmishers in front.

The First Division (Griffin's) was immediately formed in three lines, and at the word of command charged gallantly forward, over an open field of about one-fourth of a mile, which the enemy's entrenchments, being on elevated ground, swept with ease. The division, however, pushed on and carried the line of works, capturing one gun and about seventy prisoners.

About the same time the Second Division captured a small work on the Squirrel Level road.

In this affair the First Maryland was ordered to advance and relieve the Sixteenth Michigan on the skirmish line. The movement was executed on the double-quick, with a loss of two enlisted men wounded.

Later in the day the enemy made a fierce attack on a portion of the Ninth Corps, moving on the left of the Fifth, toward the Boydtown Plank-road. For awhile the rebels were successful, and compelled the Ninth Corps troops to fall back; but the First Division of the Fifth Corps being sent to their support succeeded in checking the enemy's advance, and finally repulsed him. About 9 P. M. the First Regiment was relieved on the skirmish line by the Twelfth United States Infantry, and marching to the rear, bivouacked for the night.

The next day the enemy charged the skirmish

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line, and succeeded in driving most of the men out of the pits. A force, composed of details from each of the Maryland regiments, was forthwith ordered to retake the pits.

This force advanced under a galling fire, and driving the rebels at every point, re-established the line. Considering the small numbers engaged, this was one of the most stubborn and hotly contested encounters in which the Maryland Brigade ever participated. The loss to the First Regiment alone was four enlisted men killed, and one officer and six enlisted men wounded; eleven out of twenty-three. The loss of the Eighth Regiment was equally severe.

From the second to the sixth of October, there was skirmishing only between the opposing picket lines, which were not far apart, both parties improving the time in fortifying their positions.

On the morning of the eighth, during a general advance of the Fifth and Ninth Corps to develop the enemy's strength and position, the skirmish line of the brigade, under command of Captain William E. Andrews, of the Eighth Maryland, was advanced, and the enemy's pickets driven from their rifle pits.

Pushing rapidly forward, the skirmishers encountered a rebel work, mounting two pieces of artillery, which they charged and captured.

From this point the line moved on for the purpose of reaching and destroying the Davis House,

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from which the rebel sharpshooters had considerably annoyed the Federal troops.

A sharp action at once ensued, but the enemy was forced out of the buildings, which were immediately burned. In this affair the brigade lost one man killed, three wounded, and six captured. The loss of the First Regiment was three enlisted men severely wounded. The advanced position was occupied until late in the evening, when the skirmishers were ordered to resume their former line. In falling back they were, however, compelled to abandon the guns captured in the forenoon, but left them in an unserviceable condition. The detail from the First Maryland, on this occasion, was commanded by Captain Simon Knobelock.

On the twelfth of October, the vote of the brigade on the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution, abolishing slavery in the State of Maryland, was taken, and resulted as follows:

	For.	*Against.*
First Maryland	215	5
Fourth Maryland	174	...
Seventh Maryland	215	45
Eighth Maryland	79	18
Purnell Legion	97	23
Total	780	91

On the twenty-third of October, the original members (except veterans) of the Purnell Legion were mustered out of service, and the veterans and recruits transferred to the First Regiment.

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On the twenty-seventh, the Fifth Corps, with the Second and a part of the Ninth, together with Gregg's division of cavalry, started at daybreak on a reconnoissance toward the South Side railroad. The Fifth Corps, marching through the woods, on the left of the Ninth Corps, struck the enemy's skirmishers at 9 A. M. in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run, and above Armstrong's Mills. The enemy was found strongly entrenched in a dense woods, and had also felled trees in the stream. His position being deemed too strong to attack, the most of the troops remained on the north side.

Two brigades of the Third Division, (Crawford's,) with the Maryland Brigade temporarily attached, advanced across the run, and charging the enemy's skirmishers, drove them back, capturing a large number of prisoners, besides relieving many of the Second Corps who had been captured while operating on the extreme left. The number of prisoners taken by the Maryland Brigade was two hundred and thirty-three. The following day the entire reconnoitering force returned to its former position.

At the Presidential election held on the eighth day of November, 1864, the vote of the brigade was nearly unanimous for Abraham Lincoln. Between eleven hundred and twelve hundred votes were polled.

The twenty-fourth of November, Thanksgiving

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Day, was appropriately celebrated in camp. The weather was beautiful; all duties, not absolutely necessary, were suspended, and a bountiful supply of turkeys and other luxuries, sent from home and distributed among the men, was heartily enjoyed.

With the exception of an occasional interchange of shots between the pickets, nothing of special importance transpired from this time until the first of December, on which date the regiments of the brigade received the new flags which had been ordered for them by the Legislature of the State, at its previous session, in token of its appreciation of their gallantry, and the estimation in which their services were held.

The presentation ceremonies are thus described by the *Baltimore American:*

The regiments were drawn up in line and reviewed by the Governor, who made a speech to the officers and men, which was responded to in feeling terms by the brave Colonel Denison, who commands the brigade.

After going through various evolutions, they were formed in hollow square, when the four suits of standards were unfurled and borne to the point of presentation, as follows:

First Maryland—By Augustus Bradford, Jr., and Mr. Richard King.

Fourth Maryland—Dr. Ward and Judge Cochrane.

Seventh Maryland—C C. Fulton and Robert Hamilton.

Eighth Maryland—General Schriver and Mr. Owen A. Gill.

Governor Bradford then stepped forward and delivered one of his most impressive and patriotic addresses, drawing forth from the throng of spectators from the regiments encamped in the vicinity repeated cheers and applause, such

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as veteran soldiers only give when their hearts are stirred by patriotic impulse.

At the conclusion of his remarks the flags were successively handed to the Governor, who placed them in the hands of the Colonel of each regiment, who responded briefly and earnestly, pledging that they should be borne to victory or death, and handed them to the color-sergeants, who marched back to their positions in line, and placed them by the side of their war-worn and tattered banners, which the Governor assured them would be carefully preserved at Annapolis as an evidence of the bravery of the various commands, and expressed the hope that the soldiers of Maryland would in any succeeding conflicts give further proof, if it was required, to the country and the world, that Maryland loyalty is not to be doubted, and that those who undertook early in the rebellion to sneer at the Union sentiment of our State have still more to learn as to the stern and unflinching nationality of the soldiers and citizens of Maryland.

The parade was then dismissed, and during the afternoon Governor Bradford visited each of the regimental encampments, exchanged friendly greetings with the officers and men, and also called upon General Ayres, at division headquarters, who highly complimented the Maryland troops as among the most reliable in his command. Major-General Warren also spoke highly of their bravery and excellent discipline, and regretted that their ranks had not been filled more rapidly to make up for their heavy losses in battle.

The entire affair was of the most agreeable and pleasing character.

On the seventh of December, the brigade marched, with its corps, at 7 A. M., and taking the Jerusalem Plank-road, the column proceeded to the Nottoway river, nineteen miles distant, which it reached late in the afternoon. The Third Division crossed on a pontoon bridge to the south

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side of the river, and bivouacked for the night near Sussex Court-House, the other two divisions remaining on the north bank of the river.

At 2 A. M. the next morning, the First and Second Divisions passed over the Nottoway, and with the rest of the corps continued the march through Sussex Court-House, *via* Coman's Well Store, to the Halifax road, which point was reached about 4 P. M., after a march of fifteen miles. Here the whole corps was massed for rest and supper.

During the day the cavalry in advance skirmished with small bodies of the enemy, driving them at every point, and thereby preventing any delay to the progress of the infantry column.

At 6 P. M. the entire command moved down to the Weldon railroad, two miles distant, and began its destruction southward from the bridge across the Nottoway. The work of demolition was continued until midnight, when the command went into bivouac until daybreak. On the ninth, the divisions alternated with each other in destroying the road, and continuing the movement southward, passed Jarrett's Station, proceeding thence as far as Bellefield, on the Meherrin river. Here the enemy was found in considerable force, posted behind strong works on the opposite side of the river, at Hicksford, and showing a determination to dispute any further advance at that point.

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About 9 P. M. the command went into bivouac, having marched fourteen miles during the day, effectually destroying all the bridges and rails for that distance.

The object of the expedition being now accomplished, General Warren resolved to return.

Accordingly, at 7 P. M. of the tenth, the command started back, and, after marching all day through a severe storm of sleet, with the roads in a wretched condition from previous rains, reached Sussex Court-House about 6 P. M. and bivouacked for the night, having marched twenty miles. On this march the enemy's cavalry followed the corps for some distance, but did little damage.

The next day the march was resumed at 7 P. M., and crossing the Nottoway, the command bivouacked two miles from the river. This day the weather was intensely cold, and the distance marched about fourteen miles. During the morning, some stragglers and sick men, who had left their regiments on the downward march, were discovered in a field near Coman's Well, entirely stripped of clothing, their throats cut from ear to ear, and their bodies otherwise horribly mutilated. They had been murdered by citizens, who, on the approach of the Federal troops, hid themselves in the woods, leaving only women and children in the houses; and after the passage of the column, emerged from their hiding-places, and murdered all who fell in their way.

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In retaliation, and to avenge this fiendish outrage upon a few sick and defenceless soldiers, the troops became comparatively uncontrollable, and, despite the strenuous efforts of the officers to prevent it, a spirit of vindictiveness pervaded the entire column, resulting in an indiscriminate destruction of property. Sussex Court-House, including the jail, tavern, and several houses, was burned. All along the route buildings of every description shared the same fate. An eye-witness, in commenting upon this work of devastation, says: "It was a sad sight to see houses burned over the heads of women and children, but the provocation seemed to justify the act, and there was no way of discriminating between the innocent and guilty."

Jarrett's Station was also destroyed, including a large amount of railroad property accumulated there. The expedition was denominated by the soldiers as the "Apple-Jack Raid," because of the large quantities of that beverage found in almost every house.

General Warren acknowledged the services of his command in a general order, from which we extract the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 13, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 65.

The command having returned from its late expedition after accomplishing successfully its mission—the destruction

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of the Weldon railroad as far as Hicksford, making forced marches during six days and nights in the most inclement weather—the Major-General commanding considers it his duty to express to his division commanders, Brevet Major-General Gregg, commanding Second Cavalry Division; Brevet Major-Generals Griffin, Ayres, and Crawford, of the Fifth Corps; and Brevet Major-General Mott, commanding Third Division, Second Corps, his high appreciation and commendation of their performance of the instructions issued to them by him.

He desires that they will convey this approval to their commands, with such special praise as they may deem due to individuals in their divisions.

The Maryland Brigade reoccupied its winter quarters near Warren Station, on the Weldon railroad, where it remained, without the occurrence of any noteworthy event, until the morning of February the fifth, when the entire army was put in motion with the design of throwing a strong flanking column far beyond the right of the enemy's works, along Hatcher's Run, pass behind and take them in reverse, and then, if possible, turn northward and march upon the South Side railroad. Meanwhile the rest of the army would form a connection with this force on the left flank, and press the enemy gradually back as far as possible toward the railroad.

The force selected as the flanking column consisted of the Fifth Corps and Gregg's division of cavalry. The latter moved down the Jerusalem Plank-road, while the former proceeded along the Halifax road, with the Second Division (Ayres') in advance, the First (Griffin's) next, and the Third (Crawford's) last.

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The rest of the army was so disposed as to co-operate with this column as occasion might require.

The Second Division, Fifth Corps, arrived at Rowanty creek, a tributary of the Nottoway, about noon, where the enemy was encountered in some force, posted behind strong works on the opposite bank, and prepared to resist its advance. The division was immediately formed in line of battle, and the Third Brigade ordered to charge the enemy. It advanced in gallant style, and crossing over, occupied the line held by the enemy, who precipitately fled, leaving twenty-seven prisoners in the hands of the brigade. Its loss was eight men wounded. The ford was difficult to cross, and many of the men were up to their arm-pits in ice-cold water, while others succeeded in passing over on trees felled for the purpose by the pioneers. As soon as the remainder of the division had effected a crossing, the march was continued some three or four miles, to the Vaughan House, where, at 4 P. M., a strong position was taken up, and picket lines established. At 11 P. M. the division moved down the Vaughan road to the crossing at Hatcher's Run, and, at daylight, took position behind breastworks. It was excessively cold during the night, in consequence of which the troops obtained little rest and no sleep.

During the morning this position was strengthened by constant work. At 2 P. M., the Third

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Division (Crawford's) was sent toward Dabney's Mill, with the view of ascertaining the position of the enemy, reported to be occupying entrenched lines at that point.

The Second (Maryland) and Third Brigades of the Second Division were moved in support of Crawford's division. After proceeding some two miles through woods, swamps, and ravines, the enemy was met, also advancing on a reconnoissance in force, and a sharp contest ensued.

The rebels were forced back toward their original position, but, being heavily reinforced, in turn drove the troops of the Second and Third Divisions back to the entrenchments thrown up on the previous day along Hatcher's Run.

The enemy, elated with victory, followed in close pursuit, but was met by such a sharp fire from the entrenchments as caused him to seek shelter under cover of the woods in the rear.

This engagement, known as the battle of Dabney's Mill, lasted two hours and a half, and the fighting was very severe.

The Maryland Brigade sustained a loss of three officers and nine men killed, three officers and eighty-five men wounded, and fifteen men missing.

It was a sad day for the First Maryland. The noble-hearted and gallant Colonel Wilson, with Lieutenants Lewis Armacost and Robert A. Wilson, (the latter a brother of the Colonel,) and several

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of the enlisted men, from among the bravest of the brave, sealed their devotion to our beloved country with their lives.

The entire loss of the regiment during the day was two officers and three enlisted men killed, two officers and forty-five enlisted men wounded, and five enlisted men missing.

The part taken by the Maryland Brigade in this action is thus detailed by a correspondent of the *Baltimore American*:

The brigade under command of Colonel Bowerman advanced in column on the left, and in support of the Third Division, Fifth Corps, until some troops on the right became engaged with the enemy, when we formed in line and advanced. Our advance soon became engaged, when a charge was ordered, and executed with a will and loud cheering. The enemy could not stand the terrible and galling fire, but commenced a precipitate retreat, well followed up by the Maryland line.

After charging for a considerable distance, we came upon his main line, where a general engagement ensued, which lasted two hours and forty minutes, during which time we fired away every round of ammunition on the persons of the troops. This fact being reported, we were relieved by other troops. The brigade, however, did not leave the ground, but assumed the more safe position of lying down.

The brigade now in our front was soon repulsed and compelled to retreat, and our men being ineffective for want of ammunition, were also compelled to relinquish the ground for which they fought so desperately.

We returned, in order, to the entrenchments on Hatcher's Run.

The coolness and daring of the officers and men were universal themes of conversation and applause. The brigade was complimented for the stubborn resistance it offered when attacked, and its dashing energy when charging.

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Colonel Wilson was killed while gallantly leading his regiment. His loss to us is irreparable, and can never be replaced.

The brigade has certainly added incorruptible laurels to its well-established fame.

Colonel Wilson was struck just at the time when the line, out of ammunition, and unable longer to withstand the withering fire from the advancing enemy, was breaking to the rear, and it was with the greatest difficulty, and at the imminent peril of their own lives, that Adjutant Smith and a few others secured the Colonel's body and bore it from the field. This was accomplished under a most galling fire of rebel musketry.

The following-named enlisted men of the brigade were specially mentioned in General Orders by General Meade, and received furloughs for twenty-five days in recognition of their gallantry and good conduct in this action:

Corporal Abel G. Cadwallader, Company H, and Corporal John A. Thompson, Company C, First Maryland Veteran Volunteers, for planting colors on enemy's works in advance of arrival of regiment.

Corporal Andrew Carrick, Company B, First Maryland Veteran Volunteers, for entering enemy's works in advance of regiment and killing a rebel soldier.

Sergeant-Major Thomas S. Norwood, Fourth Maryland Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in front rank, using musket of wounded soldier.

Sergeant John W. Bomberger, Company A, Fourth Maryland Volunteers, Color-Sergeant, for general intrepidity and bravery.

First Sergeant James Horon, Company G, Fourth Maryland Volunteers, for refusing to leave the field when severely wounded, and not retiring till three times wounded.

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Drummer Joshua T. Moffatt, Company D, Seventh Maryland Volunteers, for beating "assembly" under fire, and assisting to reform line.

Lance-Sergeant Isaac B. Conrad, Company D, Eighth Maryland Volunteers, Color Sergeant, for general bravery.

Corporal W. H. H. Mallalieu, Company D, Eighth Maryland Volunteers, Acting Color-Sergeant, for resuming colors after first wound and bearing them gallantly till disabled by a second.

Corporal James Windsor, Company C, Eighth Maryland Volunteers, of color-guard, for bravery in carrying colors when that duty devolved upon him.

On the seventh, the brigade remained quietly within the breastworks occupied on the previous day. An effort was made by Adjutant Smith and several of the enlisted men of the First Regiment to recover the body of Lieutenant Lewis Armacost, which fell into the enemy's hands, but without success, the rebel picket line being established a half mile in advance of the place where he was killed.

Early in the morning the enemy made a demonstration on the skirmish lines of the cavalry and infantry on the right and left of the Vaughan road, but were repulsed. About 10 A. M., the Third (Crawford's) Division, Fifth Corps, was sent on a reconnoissance, and, after advancing about half a mile, encountered the enemy, who was driven from his lines of rifle-pits back to his main works between Armstrong's and Burgess' Mills. Here a spirited engagement ensued, but the position of the enemy having been devoloped, General Crawford withdrew his troops, and reoccupied the lines on Hatcher's Run.

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During the day the artillery firing between the opposing forces continued with but little intermission. The weather was very cold, cloudy, and dreary during these three days' operations.

The eighth, ninth, and tenth of February were chiefly spent in throwing up entrenchments and building strong defensive works. On the eleventh, the brigade was moved to the rear of the White House, on the corduroy road, where camp was established. Here it remained until the twenty-fifth of March, without the occurrence of any incident worthy of notice.

At 6 A. M., on the twenty-fifth, the brigade moved with its own and the Third Division to the support of the Ninth Corps in front of Fort Steadman, on the right, to aid in repelling an attack of the enemy upon that portion of the line. The assault on the fort having been repulsed, and the enemy driven back with severe loss by the Ninth Corps, the supporting column was not brought into action. At night the brigade returned to its former position.

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CHAPTER IX.

(*From March 27 to July 2, 1865.*)

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FINAL MOVEMENT AGAINST THE REBEL ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA—BATTLES OF THE QUAKER ROAD—WHITE OAK ROAD—FIVE FORKS—PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY—SURRENDER OF LEE'S ARMY AT APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE—MARCH TO WASHINGTON—GRAND REVIEW OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—MUSTER OUT OF THE FOURTH, SEVENTH, AND EIGHTH REGIMENTS—MUSTER OUT OF THE FIRST MARYLAND—RETURN TO BALTIMORE—FINAL DISCHARGE FROM SERVICE—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

ON the twenty-seventh of March, 1865, orders were issued for a grand movement of the entire Army of the Potomac, which, at this time, embraced every available man within its geographical limits capable of bearing arms. The next day was devoted to preparations for the great event which culminated in the capitulation of the whole rebel army of Northern Virginia, under command of General Robert E. Lee, and virtually ended the war.

The Second and Fifth Corps, with Sheridan's cavalry, were ordered to move to the left, while the other corps held the lines around Petersburg.

On the morning of the twenty-ninth, the cavalry began to move down the Jerusalem Plank-road, and in the afternoon occupied Dinwiddie Court-House, meeting with but slight resistance. At 3 A. M., the Fifth Corps broke camp and

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marched down the stage-road to Rowanty creek, which was crossed without opposition. The march was continued to the junction of the Stage and Quaker roads, and thence up the Quaker road to near the junction of the Boydton Plank-road. Here, about 4 P. M., the First Division (Griffin's) in advance was attacked by the enemy, but after a short, though severe action, the latter was repulsed, and fell back to his original position.

This was known as the battle of Quaker road. The Second Division, with the exception of the First Brigade, which was sent to reinforce the First Division, halted for the night in an open field near Vaughan's White House.

Large numbers of rebels came into the lines during the day and voluntarily surrendered themselves as prisoners. Six officers and ninety-four men were received in this manner by the First Maryland alone. It rained a little during the night, and subsequently increasing to a heavy storm, continued all day of the thirtieth. The lines of the Fifth Corps were, notwithstanding, advanced toward the White Oak road, and breastworks constructed.

In the afternoon the First and Third Brigades of the Second Division made a reconnoissance in a northwesterly direction, to the vicinity of the Dabney House, on the White Oak road, where a strong picket line was established.

During this reconnoissance the Maryland Bri-

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gade remained in position near the junction of the Stage and Quaker roads, guarding the artillery which was posted there. Toward night it moved up the Quaker road and joined its division.

On the morning of the thirty-first the whole of the Second Division was advanced to strengthen the picket line established on the previous evening. In a little while it was ordered to take the White Oak road and entrench itself. The Third Division was ordered to the support of the Second, and the First held in reserve.

The First Brigade of the Second Division was immediately pushed forward, but the enemy being present in overwhelming numbers, it was repulsed. At the same time the enemy made an attack in heavy force, both from the North and West, compelling the division, after resisting stubbornly, to fall back on its supports, who, being also hard pressed, joined in the retreat, which was continued until the position occupied on the previous night, across a branch of Gravelly Run, was reached.

The enemy followed up in strong force until he encountered the First Division, (Griffin's,) formed in line along the east bank of the stream, by which, after some severe fighting, he was checked.

The troops of the Second and Third Divisions were rallied and reformed behind the line of the First Division, and later in the day the whole

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corps was advanced to the White Oak road, meeting with but little opposition, the main body of the enemy having retired in the direction of Dinwiddie Court-House. In all the movements of this day, the Maryland Brigade bore an active and honorable part, suffering a loss of eight men killed, three officers and thirty-seven men wounded, and seventy-two men missing.

Colonel Denison was here again severely wounded, and the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Bowerman. The casualties in the First Regiment were four men killed, one officer and fourteen men wounded, and twenty-one men missing.

This action was called the battle of White Oak road. After dark the corps was massed near the Boydton Plank-road, and at midnight the Second Division was started down that road to the support of General Sheridan's cavalry at Dinwiddie Court-House. After a most difficult and trying march the division reached a point about two miles from the Court-House, where it was turned off on a narrow road running to the right, and marched thence to a point on the Five-Forks road, about two and a half miles north of Dinwiddie, in order to strike the left and rear of the enemy, who was confronting the cavalry near that place. As the command approached, soon after daybreak, the enemy decamped.

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The other two divisions arrived during the morning, and a junction having been effected with the cavalry, an immediate advance on the enemy, who had fallen back to a strong position at Five Forks, was ordered.

About 3 o'clock the Fifth Corps was moved forward to support the cavalry, with the First Division on the right, formed in three lines, with one brigade on its right, in *echelon*, the Third Division in the centre, and the Second on the left.

In about half an hour the attack commenced, and for two hours one of the severest contests of the war was kept up, ending in a triumphant victory for the Federal arms, the enemy being driven from the field in utter rout.

Five guns, twelve battle-flags, and three thousand two hundred and forty-four prisoners were captured by the Fifth Corps.

The incidents of the battle are thus described by an army correspondent:

Strongly entrenched, and with a battery in position, they (the enemy) raked our brave columns with the fire of hell. Several times, our men, heroic as they were, staggered back from the entrenchments, appalled at the slaughter, and it seemed that another would be added to the list of unhappy attempts of the army. But Sheridan was determined not to fail. He lent his personal presence to all parts of the field, and by turns cheered, urged, and drove his men. At length our troops had surrounded the enemy on all sides, and completely exhausted him. They swarmed over his parapets. Great havoc had already been made in his own ranks. Many of his officers had been killed. Wearied and decimated, and seeing it useless to try to check us, the

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enemy broke to the rear through the only outlet left him. Our overwhelming forces rushed on him at once, and another fierce struggle resulted. By half past seven o'clock the battle was over.

In this engagement the Maryland Brigade was placed on the extreme left of the infantry line, and when the order to advance was given, it moved forward under a heavy fire, and charged the enemy's strongly entrenched line in its front, which was carried, and most of the occupants captured, together with two battle-flags. It then joined in the pursuit of the flying and demoralized foe, following them some three miles, and picking up many stragglers and fugitives. The loss of the brigade in this battle was eight enlisted men killed, seven officers and fifty-two enlisted men wounded, and fourteen enlisted men missing. The First Regiment sustained a loss of five enlisted men killed, five officers and twenty-eight enlisted men wounded, and three enlisted men missing. Colonel Bowerman, of the Fourth Maryland, (commanding brigade,) being wounded early in the engagement, the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel D. L. Stanton, who was succeeded in the command of the First Regiment by Major Robert Neely.

General Sheridan's official report of the assault on the enemy's works at Five Forks is as follows:

The enemy were driven from their strong line of works and completely routed, the Fifth Corps doubling up their left flank in confusion, and the cavalry of General Merritt

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dashing on the White Oak road, capturing their artillery and turning it upon them, and riding into their broken ranks, so demoralized them that they made no serious stand after their line was carried, but took to flight in disorder. Between five and six thousand prisoners fell into our hands, and the fugitives were driven westward, and pursued until long after dark by Merritt's and McKinzie's cavalry, for a distance of six miles.

The next day, the second of April, the pursuit of the enemy was continued, the brigade moving, with its division and corps, down the Ford road, and, crossing Hatcher's Run, marched along the South Side railroad toward Petersburg, bivouacking at night near Beverly Ford, having marched twenty miles.

On the morning of the third the march was resumed, and, as the column advanced, many straggling rebels, concealed in the woods, were picked up.

About 2 o'clock the corps arrived in sight of the Appomattox. It then turned to the left, without crossing the river, and moved rapidly along the Namozine road. After a march of twenty-three miles, the command halted near Deep Creek, and bivouacked for the night.

Late in the afternoon of this day the glorious news of the capture of Petersburg and evacuation of Richmond was received. This intelligence created the greatest rejoicing conceivable, which, as it passed along the lines, was caught up with fresh vigor, until the whole army joined, as it

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were, in one loud outburst of acclaim, given with that spirit of earnest demonstration which might very properly be named the *soldiers' own*, for certainly no other body of men can equal their unrestrained shouts. On every countenance could be seen depicted unmistakable evidence of the commotion within. Richmond had fallen; the great rebel stronghold had succumbed; the "On to Richmond" war-cry, so vehemently shouted by tens of thousands throughout the land at the commencement of the bloody strife, had long become obsolete; but now that dream of the past had become the reality of to-day, and all felt as though this must surely be the "beginning of the end."

While these movements on the left were being so successfully executed, the remainder of the army, which confronted the enemy before Petersburg and Richmond, was actively engaged in carrying out its allotted part of the plan for the destruction of the rebel army.

For a description of these operations we are indebted to General Meade's official report:

On the morning of the second of April, Major-General Wright attacked at 4 A M., carrying everything before him, taking possession of the enemy's strong line of works, and capturing many guns and prisoners. After carrying the enemy's lines in his front and reaching the Boydton Plank-road, Major-General Wright turned to his left and swept down the enemy's line of entrenchments till near Hatcher's Run, where, meeting the head of the Twenty-fourth Corps, General Wright retraced his steps and advanced on the Boydton Plank-road toward Petersburg,

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encountering the enemy in an inner line of works immediately around the city. Major-General Wright deployed his corps, confronting their works, in conjunction with the Twenty-fourth and part of the Second Corps.

Major-General Parke's attack at 4 A. M. was also successful, carrying the enemy's lines, capturing guns and prisoners; but the position of the Ninth Corps confronting that portion of the enemy's line the longest held and most strongly fortified, it was found he held a second and inner line, which Major-General Parke was unable to carry.

Of the operations of the Second Corps, he says:

Hays, on the right, advanced and captured a redoubt in front of the Crown House, taking a gun and over one hundred prisoners.

Mott, on the left, on advancing on the Boydton Plank-road, found the enemy's line evacuated. Hays and Mott pushed forward and joined the Sixth Corps, confronting the enemy. Early in the morning, Miles, reporting his return to his position on the White Oak road, was ordered to advance on the Clairborne road simultaneously with Mott and Hays.

Miles, perceiving the enemy was moving to the right, pursued and overtook him at Sutherland's Station, where a sharp engagement took place, Miles handling his single division with great skill and gallantry, capturing several guns and many prisoners.

During the night of the second of April, General Lee withdrew his army from around Richmond and Petersburg, and commenced a rapid retreat toward Lynchburg.

At an early hour on the morning of the third the Federal lines were advanced, and both cities occupied. A vigorous pursuit of the flying enemy was at once begun, which eventuated in their complete overthrow.

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We now resume the narration of events connected with the movements of the Fifth Corps and the cavalry, on the left, endeavoring to intercept the retreat of Lee's army.

At 5 A. M. on the fourth, the Fifth Corps, following the cavalry, resumed the march, and proceeding *via* Dennisville, arrived at Jetersville, on the Danville railroad, between 5 and 6 P. M., having marched twenty-five miles. Here the corps was massed in an open field, stretching across the railroad. Strong earthworks were at once thrown up, after which the command rested for the night. As the enemy was within striking distance no fires were lighted, and the corps was kept in readiness for battle.

It remained in the same position all day and night of the fifth, but at 6 o'clock on the morning of the sixth, it started and marched rapidly toward Amelia Court-House, thence along the Pridersville road, *via* Painesville, to the vicinity of Leginstown, which was reached after a long and tiresome march of thirty-two miles.

During the day about three hundred prisoners were picked up and a number of abandoned rebel wagons and caissons destroyed.

On the seventh the march was resumed at half-past 5 A. M., and, after crossing Bush Creek, continued to Prince Edward's Court-House, a distance of eighteen miles. At 6 A. M. of the eighth, the corps was again put in motion, and,

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following the Twenty-Fourth Corps, passed up the Lynchburg railroad to Prospect Station. The march was continued until 2 P. M. of the ninth, when the force bivouacked within three miles of Appomattox Court-House.

The distance marched during the day was about twenty-nine miles.

The enemy was now in full retreat, and all along the entire line of march numerous evidences of the great demoralization existing in his ranks were constantly met with.

After a brief rest of two hours, the march was resumed, and the immediate vicinity of Appomattox Court-House reached about 7 A. M.

Here General Sheridan's cavalry was found sharply engaged with the enemy, who were driving back his skirmishers. The Fifth Corps immediately took position and advanced against the enemy, who, after a short contest, retreated. About 9 A. M. it was announced that hostilities had been suspended in order to arrange terms for the surrender of the rebel army. Orders were at once given to cease firing, and the troops halted in the position they then occupied, having reached and taken possession of Appomattox Court-House. This sudden cessation of hostilities gave rise to much eager and anxious surmising, as the army awaited further developments, remaining in the same ever-ready condition to execute the commands of its heroic leaders, who had led it forth

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to victory on so many sanguinary and bloody fields; but instead of being called to additional deeds of renown, the news soon spread, and with almost lightning rapidity extended to every quarter of the extensive battle-plains occupied by the Union forces, that Lee and his entire army had surrendered—the foe was vanquished—a foe whose deeds of valor would fittingly have become the pride and boast of the noblest sons of Mars, and eminently worthy of the highest laudation had the cause which they espoused, and in which they exhausted their energies, but been of a holy origin. But we desist; our purpose is to deal only with simple facts—comments we leave for the pen of the accomplished historian.

While advancing against the enemy on this occasion the Maryland Brigade had one man (Corporal Robert N. Weller, Company E, Seventh Maryland) wounded. He was struck by a piece of shell fired at the brigade by the First North Carolina battery of light artillery, which the rebels claimed was the first battery of field artillery in their service, and that it also fired the first and last artillery shot during the war.

It is also asserted that this soldier was the last man wounded in the Army of the Potomac.

The flag of truce sent by General Lee preparatory to negotiations for the surrender of his army passed through the skirmish line of the Second Division, Fifth Corps, which was then advancing

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rapidly in line of battle, and had already driven the enemy more than a mile.

In the afternoon the terms of capitulation were signed, and its announcement was greeted by the whole army with the greatest manifestations of delight.

On the twelfth of April, the rebel army marched out and surrendered its arms, guns, and colors, consisting of seventeen thousand stand of small-arms, one hundred and fifty-seven pieces of artillery, and seventy-one battle-flags. These were received by the First Division of the Fifth Corps, detailed for that purpose.

On the fifteenth, the corps left Appomattox Court-House, and marched, *via* Farmville, Burkesville, and Little Sandy Run, (where it rested two days,) to Nottoway Court-House, which was reached on the twentieth, after a march of seventy-five miles.

The Maryland Brigade went into camp near the latter place, and was occupied in guarding the South Side railroad until the first of May, when it started with the corps *en route* to Washington. The daily marches of the brigade are thus recorded:

May 1.—Left Nottoway Court-House at 9 A. M., and marched to Wilson's Station; distance, sixteen miles.

May 2.—Marched at 6 A. M., *via* Sutherland's Station, to within five miles of Petersburg; distance, twenty miles.

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May 3.—Marched at 6 A. M., passing through Petersburg, and up the Petersburg and Richmond pike, to Drury's Bluff; distance, eighteen miles.

May 4.—Marched at 6 A. M., and, arriving at Manchester at 8.30 A. M., went into camp outside the town; distance, five miles.

May 5.—Remained in camp.

May 6.—Marched at 9 A. M., and, in conjunction with its own and the Second Corps, entered the city of Richmond, the great centre of the rebellion; the city whose fate, above all other important strongholds, had been anxiously awaited for nearly four years, and to gain possession of which had cost the nation tens of thousands of invaluable lives, besides millions of treasure. The reality seemed too great for the senses to soberly grasp, and the effect produced upon the troops partook more of a species of intoxicating joy, beyond our descriptive powers to portray. Situated along the line of march were to be seen those notorious prison-pens, "Castle Thunder" and "Libby Prison," within whose dismal walls so many brave Union soldiers had languished and died; some from disease and others from the inhuman process of slow starvation. How justly could Dante's inscription over the entrance to Inferno have been placed over those portals: "He who enters here leaves all hope behind."

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In passing through the city the two corps were reviewed by Major-Generals Halleck and Meade, after which the march was continued northward to Hanover Court-House, where the command encamped at night on the old battle-field; distance, twenty-three miles.

May 7.—Moved at 10 A. M., and marched to Concord Church; distance, twelve miles.

May 8.—Started at 6 A. M., and after a march of sixteen miles, halted beyond Milford Station.

May 9.—Marched at 5 A. M., crossing the Massaponox and Rappahannock rivers, and encamping at night opposite Fredericksburg; distance, twenty miles.

May 10.—Marched at 5 A. M., and crossing the Potomac, Aquia, and Chapamansic creeks, went into camp near the latter; distance, eighteen miles.

May 11.—Marched at 6 A. M., and passing through Dumfries, crossed the Quantico and Occoquan rivers, and bivouacked for the night near Fairfax Station; distance, eighteen miles.

May 12.—Marched at 6 A. M., *via* Fairfax Court-House, to the Columbia pike, and went into camp on Arlington Heights, near the Fairfax Seminary.

On the twenty-third of May the brigade took part in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac by the President and General Grant, in the city of Washington.

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It was the grandest military spectacle ever witnessed in this country. One hundred thousand armed veterans passed the whole length of Pennsylvania avenue, the reviewing officers being stationed in front of the White House.

On the thirty-first of May the original members of the Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments were mustered out of service, and proceeded to Baltimore, where they were paid off and disbanded. (See Appendix for outline history of regiments composing the brigade.) The recruits of these regiments whose terms of service expired subsequent to October 1, 1865, were transferred to the First Regiment, which was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, and retained in service until the second day of July, 1865, when it was mustered out at its camp on Arlington Heights.

At night a torch-light procession was formed, and the headquarters of Generals Ayres and Hayes, division and brigade commanders, were visited, each of the Generals, as also an Aide-de-camp of General Griffin, the corps commander, making addresses, in which the past services of the regiment were referred to in just terms.

The next day it broke camp, and proceeding to Baltimore, was marched to Camp Bradford.

After a few days' delay the officers and men received their final payments, and then repaired to their homes, once more to join their fellow-citizens in cultivating the arts of peace.

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Thus endeth our endeavors to put in tangible shape a truthful, authentic, and unpretending account of the part taken by some of Maryland's bravest sons in the most important and memorable conflict of the world's progress and history. These deeds of gallantry, and cheerful sacrifices, for the time being, of all earthly comforts, yea, even of life itself, in defence of the great principles of constitutional liberty, will form the theme of future story, and inspire the souls of coming generations, throughout all time, to faithfully guard and hold sacredly dear these national treasures, bought of blood and blessed of heaven, which it is our privilege to bequeath to them, while we, who were participants or contemporaries, shall have passed away and mingled our dust with those of our comrades who so nobly died that our flag might descend to posterity the proud emblem of a forever free, undivided, and glorious country.

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List of Battles, &c., in which the First Maryland Participated.

(*The letters following the names of battles indicate the companies engaged; where no letters appear, the whole regiment was engaged.*)

Shepherdstown, Va., September 9, 1861, (E and G;) Cherry Run, Md., December 25, 1861, (A;) Fort Frederick, Md., December 25, 1861, (H;) Kernstown, Va., March 23, 1862, (B;) Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862, (A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I and K;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, Md., July 12, 1863; Haymarket, Va., October 19, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7, 1864; Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 9 to 20, 1864; Harris' Farm, Va., May 19, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, Va., May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, Va., May 31 to June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 2 to 5, 1864; Assault on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and '65; Weldon Railroad, Va., August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, Va., September 30, 1864; Chapel House, Va., October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, Va., October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, Va., December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, Va., February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865; Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 9, 1865.

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ADDENDA.

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"THE CALIFORNIA FLAG."

With the view to a proper disposition and final transfer to the State authorities, for preservation among the relics of our sanguinary conflicts, of the flag presented to the regiment by loyal Marylanders in California, a meeting was called of all the officers of the First Maryland Infantry, for the purpose of devising such measures as would give general satisfaction to all concerned.

In pursuance of this call the officers assembled on the night of March 28, 1866, at the law office of General John R. Kenly, in Baltimore city. The meeting was formally organized by calling to the chair Colonel D. L Stanton, and the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Reed as secretary. Upon the announcement of the object for which the meeting had been called, General Kenly stated that it was the desire of the Governor, Hon. Thomas Swann, that the flag should be deposited in the capital at Annapolis, and he therefore offered a resolution to that effect, which was unanimously adopted. On motion of Lieutenant Wm. H. Taylor, a committee was appointed, composed of Colonel D. L. Stanton, Lieutenant-Colonel Seth G. Reed, Major F. C. Tarr, Lieutenant Wm. H. Taylor, and Lieutenant Frank M. Smith, Adjutant, who were instructed to communicate with

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the Governor and inform him of the action of the meeting, and also make all necessary arrangements for the presentation ceremonies.

On motion of Major F. C. Tarr, General Kenly was requested to act in behalf of the officers on the presentation of the flag to the State, which duty the General kindly consented to perform, after which the meeting adjourned.

The committee, without delay, proceeded with the duties assigned to them, and shortly afterward announced the perfection of all preliminary arrangements.

Accordingly, on the morning of April 27, 1866, the committee, with other members of the regiment, rank and file, and invited guests, proceeded on board the steamer *Samuel J. Pentz* to Annapolis, where the flag was formally placed in custody of the State authorities. The occasion proved to be one of the most solemn and impressive ever witnessed at the old capital.

The ceremonies attending the presentation were reported for the *Baltimore American*, as follows:

Upon reaching Annapolis, the entire company, numbering some thirty or forty, proceeded direct to the State-House, and entered the Executive Chamber, where his Excellency, Governor Swann, with his Secretaries, John M. Carter, Esq., and Peter Leary, Esq., together with the Adjutant-General of the State, John S. Berry, and the aids of the Governor, were assembled. General A. W. Denison, Colonel George Small, and Henry Tyson were awaiting their arrival.

Doing honor to the occasion by their presence were

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Colonel Charles E. Phelps, Representative of the State in Congress, State Treasurer Fowler, Comptroller Jump, Major William H. Carr, Surgeon E. R. Baer, Brevet Colonel William B. Norman, Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Reed, Lieutenant William H. Taylor, also General Green Clay Smith, United States Representative from Kentucky, &c.

When the company had assembled in the Executive Chamber, General Kenly, taking the flag from the color-bearers who stood around him, and speaking to his Excellency Governor Swann, in the name of the regiment, presented it to the Governor in the following words: Governor, I have been delegated to present to you the flag of the First Maryland Veteran Infantry, to be placed for safe-keeping in the Adjutant-General's office of the State of Maryland. More than ordinary interest is attached to this flag by the officers and men of this regiment, which I am proud to represent. Sir, this regiment was the first from Maryland to shed its blood in the cause for which it had taken up arms, and for the gallant stand which it made against overwhelming odds the sons of Maryland on the shores of the Pacific, at the city of San Francisco, California, sent from their distant home this costly and beautiful national ensign, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of the courage and patriotism of their brethren in the First Maryland Regiment of Volunteers of the Army of the Union.

On the occasion of the presentation to the regiment by the then Representative and now the Governor of the State of California, Hon. Mr. Low, I assured him that, from my knowledge of the character of the officers and men of the First Maryland, that neither he nor the generous donors would ever have reason to regret the highly-esteemed honor which had been done us, and that in its defence the life-blood of manly hearts would be shed to preserve the sacred trust confided to their keeping.

There are those now around me who can bear living witness how well these pledges have been fulfilled, and the graves of the dead who fell under its folds speak louder

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than the living of the fidelity with which this flag has been guarded.

Dushane, the two Wilsons, and Coloney and Heath, and Armacost and Reynolds, lost their lives beneath this flag; and the shattered limbs and wounded bodies of those who stand about me tell of the bloody strife and the shock of battle which raged round the "Silver stars in the blue field" of San Francisco's gift to the First Maryland.

At the battle of the Weldon railroad the seven soldiers of the First Maryland who constituted the color-guard of this flag were every man of them shot down at and about their colors. When the last of these brave men had fallen with the flag, an incident occurred which we wish our friends in California to know. It is this: that the flag was then picked up from the ground and waved aloft by an officer who had been wounded at the battle of Front Royal, in honor of which the flag had been presented to the regiment. Thus those whose bravery had been signalized by this handsome tribute nobly vindicated their right to the reputation which they had won, and the confidence which the sons of Maryland in California had shown in the First Maryland was not misplaced or abused.

At the battle of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, and Weldon railroad, Harris' Farm, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Dabney's Mill, White Oak road, the Five Forks, and up to Lee's surrender, this flag was carried in triumph, and is brought here for safe-keeping by the survivors of the brave men who bore it so proudly in battle.

The color-guard, represented by Messrs J. Smith, Samuel P. Keller, H. Fehrman, C. Mills, J. Armacost, J. Esser, H. Dorsey, * Cook, and * Collins, were then presented to the Governor personally by General Kenly. Of the original color-guard, Thomas Joice, William Baxter, Thomas Dorsey, and Thomas J. Mathias are dead.

Governor Swann, with deep emotion, responded as follows to the address of General Kenly:

---

* These two were representatives only, not having served in that capacity in the field.

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Major-General Kenly, and the officers associated with the First Maryland Regiment who are present on this occasion: The recital which you have given of the history of this regiment, which you have commanded with so much honor to the State of Maryland, is not new to the State of Maryland. The First Maryland Regiment; what does that imply? Sir, it is that you have fought, first, in the cause of the American Union, and that you have sustained the Stars and Stripes of our common nationality. It was a perilous responsibility at the time. You know, sir, and the people of the State of Maryland know, of the position in which we stood at that critical juncture of our public affairs.

You know, and with shame be it said, that a large element of our own population had leagued themselves with those who had lifted their arms against the glorious Union of these States. Amidst the sneers and reproaches of that class of our fellow-citizens—your property destroyed, your person insulted—you went forth, sir, in the great march of human freedom to battle for the liberties of our common country, and, sir, your record is before the world; we all know it and glory in it. General, these ceremonies are invested with increased interest by your presence here to-day at the head of this gallant regiment; you, sir, were one of the pioneers in this great battle against treason and disunion. Taking your stand by the side of the Union, you have proved yourself worthy of the highest honors. I receive you here to-day, sir, with that affection and pride which the Executive of the State of Maryland must always feel in the glory of her sons. Struck down, prostrate, at the battle of Front Royal, Virginia, whence, sir, you were borne, unable any longer to continue that service which you had marked out for yourself in the glorious cause of the Union, you were withdrawn until a kind Providence enabled you to return to the field of strife, and there you stood battling under those glorious Stars and Stripes until peace perched upon your banners. But, General, in doing honors to the living, the survivors in this great conflict for the Union of the States and the great principles of human freedom, we must not forget the gallant dead,

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who are now sleeping in their graves, after having given their lives to that cause. Sir, you have gracefully alluded to the comrades who have fallen upon almost every field in which glory has been achieved, whose bones now lie scattered over every rebellious State where they stood. And let us take a moment amid these imposing ceremonies to drop a tear upon the grave of Dushane, my personal friend, sir, as well as of yourself, and Wilson, and the gallant men who have laid down their lives that the Union might be preserved; and, General, what, might I ask, have you accomplished? what has been the result of these generous and patriotic labors? Maryland, you know, has sent to the field more than one-tenth of her whole population. And I am here to-day, knowing the loyal sentiments of the State of Maryland, to say to you that every man who has been standing up in this great battle for the Union would have given their lives rather than that one star should have been plucked from that glorious galaxy. Maryland has done her part. Small in her geographical proportions, she has hitherto compassed the value of the whole Union, and our gallant citizens who have done us the honor to present to the State of Maryland this war-beaten flag, living in a far-off section of the Union, with a space intervening about equal to the area occupied by the governments of the Old World, I say, General, that we are capable of appreciating the honor which they have conferred upon us and you by the presentation of that flag. It would have been with unfeigned pleasure that I could have welcomed here to-day the Representative of the State of California who thus honored us by the presentation of that glorious symbol of our nationality to the gallant sons of Maryland.

In honoring you and the regiment with which you have been associated, they have honored us. They have honored the people of Maryland, and they honored other citizens of the State of Maryland in a sister State, when they pledged that that flag would be returned with every star and every stripe shining with increased lustre when it came from your hands. Sir, you have fought the battle of human freedom, and if this rebellion had achieved no more

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than to strike the shackles from four millions of bondsmen within our limits we would have been compensated for all the blood and all the treasure that we have sacrificed in the contest. You are a free people; the blessings of peace are now scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; every man within our limits is a freeman; the glories of our nationality, the great principles of human freedom, have been secured; and just so surely as you stand there, sir, it will culminate eventually in the establishment of free governments over all this continent.

The great principle has been established by this rebellion that men were not born with saddles on their backs, and a favored few spurred and booted to ride them where they list. Sir, it means freedom—universal freedom; it means opposition to monarchy and despotism; it means that the people, not only of our country, but of all countries, should be permitted to plant themselves upon the principles of self-government. It will go on until it wipes from existence every despotic power upon the face of God's earth:

> "For freedom's battle once begun,
> Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
> Though baffled oft, is ever won."

And, sir, it is with unfeigned satisfaction that I have seen, as the result of the great contest in which we have been engaged, that the Emperor of France, planting his foot upon the soil of a sister republic, has been already warned that the time has come when this country was prepared to go forth to sustain those who were standing upon the same principles of government as ourselves, and the arrogant representative of the House of Hapsburg has been admonished that we suffer no more intervention in the affairs of this great nation. That is the cause in which you and those gallant men have been engaged. I feel overwhelmed with sympathy for those who are standing around me maimed and injured by the casualties of the war. You have done your part; you have established your claims to immortality. It now rests with the representatives of the people of this great nation to see that those invaluable

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principles are preserved. And let it be established as a principle, to go forth to the East and to the West, and the North and the South, that hereafter loyal men attached to that glorious old flag are to be entrusted with the management of the Government and the conduct of affairs of this great nation. Let us, then, General, as the child clings to the breast of its mother from whom its sustenance is received, let us cling to it because it has carried us through the war of the revolution. And here, sir, is the room, consecrated by some of the proudest recollections of the past, where Washington has been, and Lafayette has been, and Hancock has been, and the great men of the Revolution. Standing here under the folds of that glorious old flag which you have protected by your valor, which you have returned to us in all its lustre and in all its integrity, with every star in its place, let us renew our pledges of devotion to the glorious Union of these States, and let us reiterate upon this altar of liberty, in the language of the great expounder of the Constitution, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

After the conclusion of these deeply interesting ceremonies relating to the presentation of the flag the entire company proceeded to the room of the Adjutant-General, where they lingered an hour or so, discussing the career of the soldiers of Maryland as pictured forth in their ensigns and flags displayed in the room. They subsequently visited the Executive Mansion and Naval Academy, whence they returned to the Executive Mansion, where the party partook of a sumptuous collation prepared through the generosity of the Governor. After enjoying themselves to the utmost, they all bid a reluctant adieu to the scenes of merriment, and proceeding on board the steamer, were conveyed back to Baltimore.

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We requested General G. K. Warren to favor us with a statement of his views regarding the services of the Maryland Brigade, and in reply received the following complimentary tribute:

Newport, R. I., *October* 26, 1871.

To Mr. J. W. Kirkley,
Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 21st instant, requesting me to prepare a statement, such as I "may know the Maryland Brigade to be worthy of," to annex to your Historical Record of those troops.

Since the war my official duties as an engineer have so occupied me that I have not been able to complete the official report of my command's achievements, as I intend to, and am always hoping to get the time to do soon.

The events through which we passed made a lasting impression on my mind, and it would take a book to tell all I know of the worth of the Maryland Brigade. I am very glad to hear that you are making one.

The frequent loss of commanding officers by that brigade in the campaigns of 1864–'65 brought it particularly to my attention, and its constancy under all the difficulties and hardships made me regard it with affection as well as esteem.

As a part of the combined First and Fifth Army Corps, it will always share in the common reputation; and this was a corps that never gave ground to the enemy, which marched and fought battles in every month but January from May, 1864, to May, 1865; which made all the extensions of the line of the Union army around Petersburg by contests with the enemy, from the place where the mine was sprung in the summer of 1864 to the capture of his extreme right on the White Oak road, at Five Forks, on April 1, 1865, and which finally stretched its unflinching lines across the path of retreat of the Army of Virginia at Appomattox.

It should hereafter be enough glory for any man to say, "I bore an honorable reputation in the Maryland Brigade."

Yours respectfully,

G. K. WARREN.

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Letter of Major-General G. K. Warren, recommending certain officers of the brigade for brevet appointments:

[Extract.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 24, 1866.

To the Adjutant-General.
United States Army:

SIR: I respectfully beg leave to recommend for brevet appointments a number of officers of the volunteer service who came under my command in the part of the old First Army Corps consolidated with the Fifth Corps.

They have probably been overlooked on account of the great number of changes in their commanding officers; a thing which has greatly tried their spirits during the war, by rendering comparatively unavailable, at each change, the honorable record they had acquired before.

The brief history of the old First Army Corps is as follows:

At the time of its organization in 1862, it was placed under Major-General Irwin McDowell, and served with him as commander until the close of General Pope's campaign, about the first of September, 1862. This corps was then placed under command of Major-General Joseph Hooker, and thus fought in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. At Antietam the corps commander was wounded, and Major-General John F. Reynolds next succeeded in command.

General Reynolds was killed in battle at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, and it is probable the corps never has received due credit for its services on that day.

General Meade then assigned Major-General John Newton to the command of the corps, and he was continued in it till the last of March, 1864, at which time it came under me.

It was then divided into two divisions, one under General Wadsworth, and one under General Robinson. At the Wilderness, on May 6, General Wadsworth was killed in battle, and General Baxter was wounded, and at Spottsylvania General Robinson was wounded and disabled for the

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war. General Rice was killed at Spottsylvania on the tenth of May. General Cutler, the last general officer of the old corps left in the field, was wounded on the twenty-first of August on the Weldon railroad.

The troops of the First Corps were then reorganized under General Crawford into a single division. General Baxter, recovering from his wound, returned to his brigade. In this condition they remained till the close of the battle of Five Forks, when the corps commander, myself, was again changed, and I then lost the opportunity of attending at the time to the awarding of the merit their services and sufferings had so pre-eminently won for the survivors.

The following survivors, not brevetted since the close of the war, are, therefore, respectfully recommended as worthy of that honor:

* * * * * *

Brevet Brigadier-General A. W. Denison, United States Volunteers, commanding Maryland Brigade, to be Major-General of Volunteers, by brevet, for gallant conduct in battle of White Oak Ridge, March 31, 1865, in which he was wounded.

* * * * * *

In the foregoing list of recommendations for the brevet of Major-General of Volunteers is included that of General Denison, of the Maryland Brigade.

To this brigade especial honor is due, for they were the loyal men of a divided community. They had thus to sacrifice old personal associations and interests, and while doing their duty at the front, had repeatedly to endure the anxieties of having their homes invaded by the enemy. They, now that the war is over, have to encounter, socially, sympathizers and many active participants of the rebellion, and they should be strengthened in every proper way by the approval of the Government that they have so faithfully served. It would seem but just that the most liberal views attend the consideration of the brevets for this brigade; but their record is one that speaks for them, and in a way they may well be proud of.

I will give a brief outline of their connection with the Army of the Potomac. They first joined it just after the

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battle of Gettysburg, and were joined to the First Corps. On its consolidation with the Fifth Corps, under me, their former commander, General Kenly, was transferred to another army, and Colonel A. W. Denison, of the Eighth Regiment, was left in command. The brigade was composed of the First, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments of Maryland Volunteers, and they were placed in General Robinson's division.

On the eighth of May their division commander was wounded; Colonel Denison, their brigade commander, was wounded; and Colonel C. E. Phelps, of the Seventh Regiment, next in command, was wounded; and Colonel Bowerman, of the Fourth Regiment, took the command, which he kept till May nineteenth, when the arrival of Colonel Dushane, of the First Regiment, placed him in command. Colonel Dushane retained this command till killed in battle, August twenty-first, on the Weldon railroad. The next brigade commander was Colonel Graham, of the Purnell Legion, whose regiment had joined on the thirtieth of May. On the twelfth of October, Colonel Denison, having recovered, with the loss of an arm, for which he was brevetted brigadier-general, returned, and again took command. On the sixth of February, 1865, Colonel Wilson, of the First Regiment, was killed in battle. On March 31, 1865, General Denison was again wounded, and Colonel Bowerman again succeeded to the command. On April first, at Five Forks, Colonel Bowerman was wounded, and the command fell to Colonel Stanton, of the First Regiment.

This brief mention of the loss in higher officers gives a fair representation of the proportionate loss and suffering of the brigade in battle while with me.

I, therefore, recommend, besides General Denison for the brevet rank of Major-General of Volunteers, the following additional ones:

Colonel Charles E. Phelps, Seventh Regiment Maryland Volunteers, to be brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, for gallant conduct in battle, May 8, 1864, at Spottsylvania.

Colonel D. L. Stanton, First Regiment Maryland Volunteers, to be brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, for gallant conduct in battle of Five Forks.

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Major E. M. Mobley, who, in much of the campaign of 1864, commanded the Seventh Regiment Maryland Volunteers, to be Colonel of Volunteers, by brevet, for faithful and gallant service.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Former Major-General Vols., Comd'g Fifth Army Corps.

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THE following is a copy of an autograph letter written by General U. S. Grant to Corporal Jacob R. Tucker, Company G, Fourth Maryland, he being specially recommended by Major-General Charles Griffin, commanding the Fifth Army Corps, as entitled to the honor set forth herein. This soldier was also recently awarded a medal of honor by the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 22, 1865.

To Corporal JACOB R TUCKER,
Company G, Fourth Regiment Maryland Vol. Infantry:

SIR: The sum of four hundred and sixty dollars was sent me by patriotic citizens of the North to be given as a reward for gallantry to the soldier who should first raise the United States flag over Richmond. As Richmond was not taken by assault, I concluded that the donors' wishes would be best carried out by dividing the sum between the three soldiers most conspicuous for gallantry in the final and successful assault on Petersburg.

Major-General Charles Griffin, commanding Fifth Army Corps, has selected you as entitled to this honor, in behalf of that command, and I herewith transmit to you the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-three cents as one-third of the original sum.

It affords me great pleasure to receive from your commanding General such unqualified testimony of your gallantry and heroism in battle, and to be the medium of transmitting to you this recognition of the worth of your services in defence of our common country.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX A.

REGISTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

(ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE HIGHEST RANK HELD BY THE OFFICER.)

Colonels.

JOHN R. KENLY,

Appointed Colonel by the President, June 11, 1861, and promoted Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers, August 22, 1862. Served with his regiment until his promotion, being severely wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862. He subsequently commanded the Maryland Brigade and defences of Harper's Ferry, Va., to July 11, 1863; Third Division, First Army Corps, to March 25, 1864; District of Delaware and the Third Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, to July, 1864; a brigade in the Sixth and Nineteenth Army Corps (in the Shenandoah Valley) and the District of Harper's Ferry, Va., to September, 1864; First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, to December, 1864; District of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to March, 1865, and the District of Delaware and Eastern Shore of Maryland, to June, 1865; First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, to July, 1865. (Brevetted Major-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war.) Honorably mustered out of service August 24, 1865.

Actions in which Engaged.—Hancock, January 8, 1862; Front Royal, May 23, 1862; Hagerstown, September 20, 1862; Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Raccoon Ford and Rapidan River, February 6 and 7, 1864.

During the war with Mexico, he served for one year as Captain in Watson's Baltimore Battalion, and for more than a year, until the conclusion of the war, as Major of the District of Columbia and Maryland Regiment of Volunteers.

The following joint resolutions were passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, January 29, 1850:

[No. 12.]

Resolutions in favor of Major John R. Kenly.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of his native State are hereby tendered to Major John R. Kenly, late of Maryland and District of Columbia Volunteers, attached to the United States Army, for distinguished gallantry displayed in the field during the recent war with Mexico.

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Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit to Major Kenly a copy of the foregoing resolution, duly authenticated.

NATHAN T. DUSHANE,

Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel by President Lincoln, June 11, 1861, and promoted Colonel, August 22, 1862.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862, (slightly wounded and taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864, (injured by fall of horse;) Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assault on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864. Killed in action at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 21, 1864. [See Appendix B for biographical sketch.]

JOHN W. WILSON,

Entered the service as Captain of Company G, May 27, 1861; promoted Major, February 1, 1862; Lieutenant-Colonel, August 22, 1862; Colonel, October 30, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Shepherdstown, September 9, 1861; Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner and escaped;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assault on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864-'65; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865. Killed in action at Dabney's Mill, Va., February 6, 1865. [See Appendix B for biographical sketch.]

DAVID L. STANTON,

Entered the service as First Sergeant of Company A, May 10, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant, Company A, November 1, 1861; First Lieutenant, Company A, December 12, 1862; Captain Company I, March 7, 1864; Major, December 2, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel, February 21, 1865; Colonel, March 20, 1865. (Brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to date April 1, 1865, for gallant conduct in the battle of Five Forks, Va.)

Actions in which Engaged.—Cherry Run, Md., December 25, 1861; Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864, (wounded;) Weldon Railroad, August 18, 1864, (wounded;) Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and 1865; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864;

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Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. (Commanded brigade in last two engagements.) Mustered out of service with the regiment, July 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

SETH G. REED,

Entered the service as a private in Company A, May 6, 1861; appointed Sergeant, August 18, 1861; First Sergeant, November 1, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant of Company K, September 22, 1862; First Lieutenant, Company K, March 28, 1863; Captain, Company A, August 18, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 26, 1865.

Actions in which Engaged.—Cherry Run, Md., December 25, 1861; Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862, (wounded in right leg;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31, and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assault on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 20, 1864, (severely wounded through right arm and shoulder;) Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment, July 2, 1865.

Majors.

GEORGE CHORPENING,

Appointed by the President, June 11, 1861. Resigned September 28, 1861. Never served with the regiment.

BENJAMIN F. ZIMMERMAN,

Appointed by the President, November 18, 1861. Never joined the regiment for duty.

BENJAMIN H. SCHLEY,

Entered the service as Captain of Company H, May 27, 1861; promoted Major, August 22, 1862.

Actions in which Engaged.—Fort Frederick, Md., December 25, 1861; Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 9 to 18, 1864. Mustered out on expiration of term of service, May 23, 1864.

JOSIAH B. COLONEY,

Entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company I, May 27, 1861; promoted Adjutant, October 4, 1862, and Major, September 6, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862;

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Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Harris' Farm, Va., May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assault on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864, (mortally wounded.) Died October 9, 1864, of wounds received in action at Weldon Railroad, Va. [See Appendix B for biographical sketch.]

ROBERT NEELY,

Entered the service as First Sergeant of Company G, May 27, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant, Company G, February 1, 1862; First Lieutenant, Company G, May 1, 1863; Captain, Company C, August 20, 1864; Major, February 21, 1865.

Actions in which Engaged.—Shepherdstown, September 9, 1861; Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and 1865; Weldon Railroad, August 18 and 19, 1864, (wounded;) Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. Mustered out of service with the regiment, July 2, 1865.

Surgeons.

THOMAS E. MITCHELL,

Appointed Surgeon, June 17, 1861.

Actions in which Present.—Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (wounded and taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863. Resigned April 27, 1864.

*EDWARD R. BAER,

Appointed Assistant Surgeon, June 17, 1861, and promoted Surgeon May 6, 1864.

Actions in which Present,—Kernstown, Va., March 23, 1862; Buckton Station, May 23, 1862; Winchester, May 25, 1862; Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assault on Petersburg, June 17 and

* Surgeon Baer was the only original officer that continued with the regiment until its final muster out.

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18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and 1865; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864: Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865, (wounded;) Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. Mustered out of service with the regiment, July 2, 1865.

Assistant Surgeons

JOSEPH H. BAGLEY,

Appointed Assistant Surgeon October 29, 1862.

Actions in which Present.—Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 9 to 18, 1864. Discharged May 23, 1864.

AARON ANSELL,

Appointed Assistant Surgeon February 15, 1865.

Actions in which Present.—White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. Mustered out of service with the regiment July 2, 1865.

Chaplains.

JOHN W. KRAMER,

Appointed Chaplain June 25, 1861. Resigned March 1, 1862.

CYRUS HUNTINGTON,

Appointed Chaplain August 20, 1862. Resigned October 22, 1862.

JOSEPH MAHON,

Appointed Chaplain November 1, 1862. Resigned April 5, 1864.

JOSEPH G. SCHILLING,

Appointed Chaplain January 1, 1865. Mustered out of service with the regiment July 2, 1865.

Captains.

JOHN C. MCCONNELL,

Entered the service May 10, 1861, as Captain of Company A. Resigned August —, 1861.

FRANCIS G. F. WALTEMYER,

Entered the service May 11, 1861, as Captain of Company B. Remained in the service until April, 1862.

GEORGE SMITH,

Entered the service as Captain of Company C, May 11, 1861.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862. Resigned September 4, 1862.

CHARLES W. WRIGHT,

Entered the service as Captain of Company D, May 16, 1861.

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Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862, (mortally wounded.) Died June 12, 1862, of wounds received in action at Front Royal, Va. (See Appendix B for biographical sketch.)

THOMAS R. EVANS,

Entered the service as Captain of Company E, May 25, 1861.

Actions in which Engaged.—Shepherdstown, Va., September 9, 1861. Resigned October 8, 1861.

ROBERT W. REYNOLDS,

Entered the service as Captain of Company F, May 27, 1861.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 9 to 18, 1864. Mustered out on expiration of term of service, May 23, 1864.

LEMUEL Z. LYON,

Entered the service as Captain of Company I, May 27, 1861. Resigned October 31, 1861.

THOMAS S. J. JOHNSON,

Entered the service as Captain of Company K, May 27, 1861.

Actions in which Engaged.—Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 9 to 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864. Captured by the enemy May 31, 1864, near Bethesda Church, Va., while on skirmish line. Died at Charleston, S. C., November 20, 1864. (See Appendix B for biographical sketch.)

BLADEN T. F. DULANEY,

Entered the service June 11, 1861, and assigned to the captaincy of Company A. Resigned November 4, 1861.

EDWARD E. GILLINGHAM,

Entered the service as Captain of Company E, September 21, 1861. Resigned January 13, 1863. He subsequently re-entered the service as a Captain of the Thirteenth New York Cavalry, with which he served until April 7, 1864, when he resigned.

GEORGE W. KUGLER,

Entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company A, May 10 1861; promoted Captain, Company A, November 1, 1861.

Actions in which Engaged.—Cherry Run, Md., December 25, 1861; Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862, (wounded and taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 9 to 18, 1864. Mustered out on expiration of term of service, May 23, 1864.

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WILHELM HEINE,

Appointed by the Secretary of War, Captain of Company I, December 9, 1861. Served as Topographical Engineer on the staff of Major-General J. A Dix. Never joined the regiment. Resigned December 7, 1862.

ROBERT S. SMITH,

Entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company G, May 27, 1861; appointed Regimental Quartermaster, October 1, 1861; promoted Captain, Company G, February 1, 1862.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner.) Resigned December 7, 1862.

THOMAS SAVILLE,

Entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company B, May 11, 1861; promoted Captain, Company B, May 24, 1862.

Actions in which Engaged.—Kernstown, Va., March 23, 1862; Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862. Remained in the service until March 9, 1863.

JOHN McF. LYETH,

Entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company H, May 27, 1861; appointed Regimental Quartermaster, May 1, 1862; promoted Captain, Company H, August 22, 1862.

Actions in which Engaged—Fort Frederick, December 25, 1861; Front Royal, May 23, 1862; Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863. Mustered out on expiration of term of service, May 23, 1864.

FREDERICK C. TARR,

Entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company D, May 20, 1861; appointed Regimental Adjutant, June 11, 1861; promoted Captain, Company D, September 1, 1862.

Actions in which Engaged—Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862, (severely wounded and taken prisoner; Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863.

Promoted Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers September 20, 1862, and assigned to the Maryland Brigade. Appointed Major and additional Paymaster United States Volunteers, February 23, 1864.

FRANK M. COLLIER,

Entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company F, May 27, 1861; promoted Captain, Company C, September 22, 1862.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner.) Remained in the service until February 19, 1863.

HENRY R. GILLINGHAM,

Entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company B, May 11, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant, Company E, November 1, 1861; Captain, Company I, December 13, 1862. Resigned January 25, 1863.

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JAMES S. BAER,

Entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company A, June 30, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant, Company A, November 1, 1861; Captain, Company G, December 16, 1862.

Actions in which Engaged.—Cherry Run, Md, December 25, 1861; Front Royal, Va, May 23, 1862, (wounded and taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864. Remained in the service until September 28, 1864.

WILLIAM E. GEORGE,

Entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company K, January 31, 1862; appointed Regimental Quartermaster, February 1, 1862; promoted Captain, Company I, March 28, 1863.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863. Resigned, November 19, 1863.

VIRGIL T. MERCER,

Entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company F, May 27, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant, Company B, May 24, 1862; Captain Company B, April 10, 1863.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, Va, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864, (severely wounded.) Discharged for disability, August 17, 1864.

CHRISTOPHER R. GILLINGHAM,

Entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company D, May 16, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant, Company C, February 1, 1862; Captain, Company C, April 12, 1863.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863. Mustered out on expiration of term of service, May 23, 1864.

MAURICE ALBAUGH,

Entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company H, May 27, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant, Company H, September 1, 1862; Captain, Company E, April 16, 1863.

Actions in which Engaged.—Fort Frederick, Md., December 25, 1861; Front Royal, Va, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, Va. October 19, 1863; Siege of Petersburg, 1864; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864. Mustered out on expiration of term of service, October 5, 1864.

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Served as a private in Company F, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the Mexican war, from December 15, 1846, to July 28, 1848, participating in the battles of La Hoya, Vera Cruz, Pueblo, Perote, Huamantla, Cerro Gordo, and Atlixco.

CHARLES CAMPER,

Entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company K, September 22, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant, Company D, September 22, 1862; Captain, Company D, March 6, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, May 23, 1862; Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864, (wounded in left arm.) Discharged on expiration of term of service, October 13, 1864.

JAMES T. MANSFIELD,

Entered the service as a Sergeant of Company E, May 20, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant, Company I, December 16, 1862; First Lieutenant, Company B, March 12, 1864; Captain, Company H, August 21, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Shepherdstown, September 9, 1861; Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and '65; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865. Resigned March 24, 1865.

HENRY HAUGH,

Entered the service as a private in Company B, April 24, 1862; promoted to Sergeant-Major, September 18, 1862; Second Lieutenant, Company E, October 1, 1862; First Lieutenant, Company D, March 6, 1864; Captain, Company B, October 24, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged—Front Royal, May 23, 1862; Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and '65; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865. Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

JOSEPH H. STONEBRAKER,

Entered the service as a Sergeant of Company G, May 27, 1861; promoted First Sergeant, Company G, November 25, 1862; Second

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Lieutenant Company G, May 1, 1863; First Lieutenant Company H, June 25, 1864; Captain Company G, October 24, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Shepherdstown, Va., September 9, 1861; Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

EDWARD WILLIAMS,

Entered the service as a private in Company B, May 29, 1861; promoted Corporal, November 12, 1861; First Sergeant, December 16, 1862; Second Lieutenant, Company I, April 7, 1864; First Lieutenant, Company B, November 16, 1864; Captain, Company I, December 3, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Kernstown, Va., March 23, 1862; Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 9 to 21, 1864; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and 1865. Weldon Railroad, August 18, 1864, (wounded.) Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

SIMON KNOBELOCK,

Entered the service as a private in Company K, May 27, 1861; promoted Corporal, September 19, 1861; Sergeant, September 20, 1861; First Sergeant, February 1, 1862; Second Lieutenant, May 1, 1863; First Lieutenant, August 21, 1864; Captain, Company D, December 4, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862; Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and 1865; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

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JESSE D. CHILDS.

Entered the service as a private in Company E, May 25, 1861; promoted Corporal November 1, 1861; Sergeant, January 1, 1862; First Sergeant, November 22, 1863; First Lieutenant Company C, September 13, 1864; Captain Company F, December 15, 1864. (Brevetted Major March 13, 1865, for gallant services at the battle of Dabney's Mill, Va.)

Actions in which Engaged.—Shepherdstown, Va., September 9, 1861; Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and 1865; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peebles' Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

ROBERT N. WHARRY,

Entered the service as First Sergeant of Company F, May 27, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant, Company B, December 16, 1862; First Lieutenant, Company A, March 7, 1864; Captain, Company C, March 8, 1865.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864, (wounded in left arm;) Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

THOMAS HENRY,

Entered the service as a Sergeant in Company D, May 16, 1861; promoted Quartermaster Sergeant, February 1, 1862; Second Lieutenant, Company D, May 1, 1863; First Lieutenant, Company K, December 5, 1864; Captain, Company H, April 10, 1865.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, May 23, 1862; Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October, 19 1863; Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864, (wounded;) Weldon Railroad, August 18, 1864, (wounded;) Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

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WILLIAM TAYLOR,

Entered the service as a Sergeant in Company H, May 27, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant, Company C, April 12, 1863; Captain, Company E, June 7, 1865.

Actions in which Engaged.—Fort Frederick, Md., December 25, 1861; Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (wounded in the hand;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Weldon Railroad, August 18 and 19, 1864. (* Captured on the 19th while reconnoitering the enemy's position.) Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

J. BAILEY OREM,

Entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company C, May 11, 1861. Resigned, January 2, 1862.

ROBERT A. MORRIS,

Entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company E, May 20, 1861; Acting Regimental Quartermaster until he resigned, November 4, 1861.

NORRIS G. STARKWEATHER,

Entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company K, May 27, 1861; Remained in service until October 30, 1861.

WILLIAM L. KENLY,

Entered the service as First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, August 22, 1862.

Actions in which he was Present.—Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8 to 20, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 30 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864–'65; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865.

Promoted Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, August 19, 1863, and assigned to the Maryland Brigade. Brevetted Major, July 18, 1865, for efficient and meritorious services. Mustered out of service August 5, 1865.

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* Lieutenant Taylor made his escape from the custody of the rebels by jumping from the cars, while *en route* from Salisbury, N. C., to Danville, Va. After three months of privation and suffering he reached the Union lines in Tennessee, being assisted by negroes and Union men on the way. On arriving at Knoxville, Tenn., he was entirely devoid of outer garments, and shoeless

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JOHN J. BAKER,

Entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company E, September 23, 1861; promoted to First Lieutenant, Company F, September 22, 1862. Remained in the service until March 30, 1863.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,

Entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company I, October 9, 1861; (transferred to Company B, November 1, 1861;) promoted First Lieutenant, Company I, October 4, 1862. Discharged July 13, 1865.

JOHN KNOPPEL,

Entered the service as First Sergeant of Company I, May 27, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant, Company I, October 21, 1861; First Lieutenant, Company E, December 13, 1862.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864. Remained in service until October 10, 1864.

LEVI T. HEATH,

Entered the service as Corporal in Company G, May 27, 1861; promoted Sergeant, February 1, 1862; Second Lieutenant, Company H, October 1, 1862; First Lieutenant, Company H, April 16, 1863.

Actions in which Engaged.—Shepherdstown, Va., September 9, 1861; Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Killed in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. (See Appendix B for biographical sketch.)

NORRIS B. DUTTON,

Entered the service as a private in Company B, May 11, 1861; promoted Corporal, June 23, 1861; First Sergeant, August 4, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Company C, December 13, 1861; First Lieutenant, Company C, May 1, 1863.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863. Resigned June 11, 1864.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON,

Entered the service as a Sergeant of Company H, May 27, 1861; promoted Quartermaster Sergeant June 18, 1861; Second Lieutenant Company D, February 1, 1862; First Lieutenant Company B, May 1, 1863.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, Va., May 23, 1862; Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863.

Discharged for disability, March 2, 1864.

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THOMAS J. GARRISON,

Entered the service as a private in Company F, May 27, 1861, and was promoted to Sergeant September 1, 1861; Commissary Sergeant, October 24, 1861; First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, September 18, 1863.

Actions in which he was Present.—Front Royal, May 23, 1862 (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8 to 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864–'65; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

Resigned June 6, 1865.

WILLIAM S. SMOOT,

Appointed First Lieutenant of Company F by the Secretary of War, December 24, 1863. Served in the Ordnance Department until appointed Second Lieutenant of Ordnance, U. S. Army, January 29, 1864.

ALFRED D. REYNOLDS,

Entered the service as a private in Company F, May 27, 1861; promoted Corporal November 21, 1861; Sergeant, December 15, 1862; First Lieutenant, Company C, July 29, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, May 23, 1862; Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864; Weldon Railroad, August 18, 1864.

Killed in action at the Weldon Railroad, Va., August 18, 1864. (See Appendix B for biographical sketch.)

HUGH WATSON,

Entered the service as a private in Company E, May 25, 1861; promoted Corporal, September 1, 1861; First Sergeant, December 16, 1862; Commissary Sergeant, November 22, 1863; First Lieutenant, Company G, August 30, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Shepherdstown, September 9, 1861; Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8 to 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and 1865; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar

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Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865, (wounded.) Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

FRANCIS M. SMITH,

Entered the service as a Corporal in Company H, May 27, 1861; promoted First Sergeant, November 25. 1862; Second Lieutenant, Company E, March 12, 1864; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, September 9, 1864. (Brevetted Captain, April 1, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va.)

Actions in which Engaged.—Fort Frederick, December 25, 1861; Front Royal, May 23, 1862; Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30. 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assault on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864, (wounded in hand and thigh;) Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and 1865; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865, (wounded in left knee.) Mustered out of service with the regiment, July 2, 1865.

JOSEPH E. WALKER,

Entered the service as a private in Company D, May 16, 1861; promoted Corporal, July 14, 1861; Sergeant, February 1, 1862; First Sergeant, January 13, 1863; First Lieutenant, Company D, October 24. 1864. (Brevetted Captain, April 1, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of White Oak Road and Five Forks, Va.)

Actions in which Engaged—Winchester, Va., May 24, 1862; Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864, (wounded;) Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and 1865; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865, (wounded.) Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

JOHN N. STIFFLER,

Entered the service as a private in Company G, May 27, 1861; promoted Sergeant November 25, 1862; First Sergeant, December 1, 1863; First Lieutenant Company H, October 26, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Shepherdstown, September 9, 1861;

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Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and 1865; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865, (wounded.)

Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

CHARLES WALTEMEYER,

Entered the service as a Corporal in Company H, May 27, 1861; promoted Sergeant, February 1, 1863; First Sergeant, April 1, 1864; First Lieutenant Company F, December, 6, 1864,

Actions in which Engaged.—Fort Frederick, December 25, 1861; Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863, Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864, (severely wounded in face;) Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865.

Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

CHARLES CARROLL,

Entered the service as a Corporal in Company I, May 27, 1861; promoted Sergeant, September, 1862; Sergeant-Major, April 12, 1863; First Lieutenant, Company B, December 6, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864–'65; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. Resigned June 10, 1865.

ISAAC WILSON,

Entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company G, May 27, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant, Company G, February 1, 1862.

Actions in which Engaged.—Shepherdstown, September 9, 1861;

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Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner.) Remained in the service until February 22, 1863.

Re-entered the service as a Sergeant in Company F, September 17, 1864; promoted First Lieutenant, Company E, December 14, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865. Discharged for disability, April 25, 1865.

JAMES T. ARMACOST,

Entered the service as a private of Company G, May 27, 1861; promoted Corporal; Sergeant, November 25, 1862; First Lieutenant Company C, December 15, 1864. (Brevetted Captain, April 1, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of White Oak Road and Five Forks, Va.)

Actions in which Engaged.—Shepherdstown, September, 9, 1861; Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner); Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 to June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864-65; Weldon Railroad, August 18, 1864, (wounded); Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865, (wounded).

Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

JOHN H. GALLAHER,

Entered the service as a private of Company C, June 10, 1862; promoted Corporal; Sergeant, March 5, 1863; First Sergeant, July 27, 1863; First Lieutenant Company A, March 9, 1865.

Actions in which Engaged—Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864-'65; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Courthouse, April 9, 1865.

Mustered out of service with company, July 2, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

DAVID C. HUXFORD,

Entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company A, May 10, 1861. Resigned August 22, 1861.

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CHARLES E. COLEGATE,

Entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company C, May 11, 1861. Resigned November 2, 1861.

WILLIAM T. HILLEARY,

Entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company E, May 20, 1861. Resigned October 8, 1861.

HENRY C. HACK,

Entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company I, May 27, 1861. Resigned October 22, 1861.

JULIUS VEIDT,

Entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company K, May 27, 1861. Resigned October 31, 1861.

JOHN J. BRADSHAW,

Entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company C, September 7, 1861. Dropped from rolls October 31, 1861.

CHARLES E. DUDROW,

Entered the service as a Sergeant of Company F, May 27, 1861; promoted to Sergeant-Major, November 16, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Company F, May 24, 1862.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, May 23, 1862. Resigned February 13, 1863.

WILLIAM H. CULLIMORE,

Entered the service as a Sergeant in Company G, May 27, 1861; promoted to First Sergeant, February 1, 1862; Second Lieutenant of Company A, December 13, 1862.

Actions in which Engaged.—Shepherdstown, September 9, 1861; Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863. Discharged for disability June 27, 1864.

THOMAS MCNULTY,

Entered the service as a Corporal in Company F, May 27, 1861; promoted Sergeant, November 21, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Company F, March 31, 1863.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864. Discharged for disability August 18, 1864.

WILLIAM G. BRASHEARS,

Entered the service as a Corporal in Company D, May 16, 1861; promoted Sergeant, October —, 1862; First Sergeant, November —, 1862; Sergeant-Major, December 16, 1862; Second Lieutenant, Company H, May 1, 1863.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12,

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1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864, (injured by the fall of a horse;) Weldon Railroad, August 18, 1864, (severely wounded in right thigh.) Discharged for disability, November 2, 1864.

JOHN B. HAGGERTY,

Entered the service as a private in Company G, May 27, 1861; promoted Quartermaster Sergeant, August 22, 1863; Second Lieutenant, Company B, March 6, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864, (wounded.) Discharged, January 21, 1865.

ROBERT A. WILSON,

Entered the service as a private of Company G, August 20, 1862; promoted Corporal, November 25, 1862; Sergeant, April 3, 1863; Second Lieutenant, Company G, December 6, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and 1865; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865, (mortally wounded.) Died February 14, 1865, of wounds received in action at Dabney's Mill, Va., February 6, 1865. [See Appendix B for biographical sketch.]

CASIMER BAZIN,

Entered the service as private in Company K, Purnell Legion, March 19, 1862; promoted to Corporal ———; Sergeant, ———; First Sergeant, October 1, 1863; Transferred on the muster-out of that organization (October 23, 1864) to the First Regiment Maryland Volunteers, and promoted Second Lieutenant of Company D, December 6, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Harper's Ferry, Va., May 29 and 30, 1862; Chantilly, September 1, 1862; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 16 and 17, 1862; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assault on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. Resigned, May 31, 1865.

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LEWIS ARMACOST,

Entered the service as a private of Company E, November 16, 1861; promoted Corporal, ———; Sergeant, May 25, 1862; First Sergeant, September 17, 1864; Second Lieutenant, Company A, December 1, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and 1865; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865. Killed in action at Dabney's Mill, Va., February 6, 1865.

JOHN REESE,

Entered the service as First Sergeant of Company K, May 27, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant of Company K, December 6, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864: Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and 1865; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

CHARLES DEITZ,

Entered the service as a Sergeant of Company B, May 11, 1861; promoted First Sergeant, May 22, 1864; Second Lieutenant Company E, December 6, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Kernstown, March 23, 1862; Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and 1865; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's

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Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

JOHN E. VINK,

Entered the service as a Corporal of Company F, May 27, 1861; promoted Sergeant, December 15, 1862; Quartermaster-Sergeant, September 1, 1864; Second Lieutenant, Company F, December 6, 1864.

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864–'65; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865. Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

HENRY RULE,

Entered the service as a Corporal of Company I, May 27, 1861; promoted First Sergeant, May 27, 1864; Second Lieutenant, Company I, January 1, 1865.

Actions in which Engaged—Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864–'65; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 20, 1864, (wounded;) Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865, (wounded.) Discharged for disability, May 8, 1865.

JOSEPH MCNULTY,

Entered the service as private of Company F, May 27, 1861; promoted Corporal; Sergeant, February 5, 1864; First Sergeant, November 29, 1864; Second Lieutenant Company H, February 11, 1865. (Brevetted First Lieutenant, March 31, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of White Oak Road, Va.)

Actions in which Engaged.—Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864–'65; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865.

Mustered out of service with his company July 2, 1865.

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JOHN W. LEWIS,

Entered the service as a private of Company B, May 11, 1861; promoted Sergeant June 20, 1861; Commissary-Sergeant, October 1, 1864; Second Lieutenant Company B, February 14, 1865.

Actions in which Engaged.—Kernstown, March 23, 1862; Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (wounded and taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864-'65; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865.

Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

JOHN H. CHASE,

Entered the service as a private of Company C, June 2, 1861; promoted Sergeant July 4, 1861; First Sergeant, March 10, 1865; Second Lieutenant Company A, April 26, 1865.

Actions in which Engaged—Front Royal, May 23, 1862, (wounded and taken prisoner;) Maryland Heights, July 7, 1863; Funkstown, July 12, 1863; Haymarket, October 19, 1863; Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864; North Anna, May 23 to 27, 1864; Shady Grove, May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2 to 5, 1864; Assaults on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, 1864 and 1865; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864, (slightly wounded;) Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Chapel House, October 1 to 3, 1864; Peeble's Farm, October 7 and 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 7 to 12, 1864; Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; White Oak Road, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. Mustered out of service with his company, July 2, 1865.

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APPENDIX B.

*BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF DECEASED OFFICERS.

DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI.

Colonel Nathan T. Dushane,

Killed in action at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 21, 1864.

He was born at St. George's, Delaware, February 3, 1817. His parents died when he was quite young, but he received a liberal academic education under the guardianship of John Sutton, Esq., of St. George's. After leaving school he removed to Baltimore city, where he learned the carpenter's trade and followed the business for a few years, but was subsequently engaged successfully as a master builder, architect, and measurer.

He represented the Twentieth Ward of the city of Baltimore in the First Branch of the City Council several terms, and was a member of the State Legislature one term. These positions he filled with honor and usefulness.

In early life he joined the Presbyterian church, of which he continued a consistent member to the day of his death.

He was a prominent member of the Order of Odd-Fellows, of which he was a Past-Grand Master, and also belonged to the Masonic fraternity. When the war broke out, he felt it his duty to devote his energies to the service of his country.

On the eleventh of June, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Maryland Infantry, and at once entered upon his duties. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Front Royal, May 23, 1862, and held as such until the seventeenth of August, 1862. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, *vice* Colonel Kenly, advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General.

In July, 1863, Colonel Dushane was assigned to the command of the Maryland Brigade, which he held almost continuously until the date of his death.

He was present with his command in nearly all the engagements in which it participated. No words can do justice to his character. His kind acts are indelibly stamped on the minds and hearts of all

* The original plan of this volume contemplated an outline of the civil history of each officer of the regiment. To this end every effort was made to obtain the necessary information, but from causes beyond our control the undertaking was but partially successful. Sufficient data, however, has been secured to enable us to prepare sketches of the deceased officers, which are here given.

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who knew him. His conspicuous gallantry during the last serie of battles in which he was engaged greatly increased the esteem and regard with which he was held among his fellow-officers and men.

His remains, after being embalmed, were forwarded, in charge of Captain W. L. Keuly, Brigade Commissary, to Baltimore, and there interred in the family burial lot at Western Cemetery.

"Well, let him sleep, the gallant hearted;
Sleep in a nation's honored grave;
His name was traced, ere he departed,
Amid the records of the brave.
And if we grieve to tell the story,
'Tis for ourselves we breathe the sigh;
Not for the soldier crowned with glory
Who died as heroes love to die."

Colonel John W. Wilson,

Killed in action at Dabney's Mill, Va., February 6, 1865.

He was born in Lancaster county, Pa., February 2, 1828; received a common-school education, and subsequently removed with his father to Baltimore county, Maryland, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits.

On the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he enlisted as a private in Captain Lloyd Tilghman's battery of light artillery, and took an active part in the principal battles fought under Lieutenant-General Scott. Returning home, after the close of the war, he resumed his former vocation.

* "In 1860, a company called the Union Rifles was formed in Baltimore county for home defence, because of threats to drive Union men out of the State, in which were five boys, sons of Mrs. Wilson, of Baltimore county. On April 19, 1861, at the call of the Captain, John W. Wilson, they met at Cockeysville to resist attempts of the Maryland Guard and Towsontown Cavalry to burn the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad. About 12 o'clock at night two omnibuses, with about forty-seven men, drove up, inquiring for Hayfield Merryman. Noticing the uniform on the men, they asked, 'What company, and who commanded?' 'I do,' said Captain John W. Wilson.

"The man in command of these men asked of him a private interview. They went into the parlor. After a few words, the Captain was heard by those outside to say 'The city of Baltimore could not raise money enough to hire him to do such a thing?' when he immediately came out, slamming the door, and said, 'Will you stick to me, boys?' 'These men say Governor Hicks has ordered them to come up here and offer me five hundred dollars to burn Big Gunpowder Bridge. If they do it, they will walk over my dead body first.' Being foiled in their plans, the men got into the omnibuses and drove down the turnpike, Wilson

* From an article entitled "The Wilson Boys," written by the Rev. A B. Cross, of Baltimore city, an intimate acquaintance of the family.

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and others following to the Ten-mile Gate to see that they did not take any side road to accomplish their work. Out of this, with others, a company was formed, which entered the service on May 27, 1861, in which were the five brothers. Afterward, Robert A. raised a company of cavalry, and Malcolm, a company in the Second Maryland Regiment."

Captain John W. Wilson tendered the services of his company to the Government on the 11th of May, 1861, and being accepted, it was mustered in as Company G of the First Regiment of Maryland Infantry on the twenty-seventh of that month. The Captain was promoted Major of the regiment February 1, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel August 22, 1862, and Colonel October 30, 1864. He was present with the regiment in all its encounters with the enemy up to the time of his death, and his example on the field of battle was a strong inspiration to those under his command.

As a disciplinarian he was surpassed by none; and it is no empty eulogy to say that Colonel Wilson was one of the bravest soldiers that the war for the preservation of the Union produced.

In his death the service lost a gallant officer, the country a true patriot, and his regiment a friend and commander whose greatest pride was to lead them against the foe.

His remains were taken to Cockeysville, and interred side by side with his brothers, Malcolm, (killed at Antietam,) and Robert, (who died of wounds received at the same time the Colonel was killed,) in the graveyard of the Presbyterian church at Chestnut Grove, Baltimore county.

An appropriate monument was erected over his grave by the surviving members of his regiment.

"Aye! lay the banner across his breast,
With chaplets twine the marble brow.
It will be calmer now.
What boon but this demand the brave,
A warrior's fame, a warrior's grave?
This land, where peace and plenty reign,
He left for a field of death and strife,
To offer up, in freedom's fane,
A sacrifice—his life.
More glorious gift could mortal give?
He died, but oh! his name shall live."

MAJOR JOSIAH B. COLONEY,

Died October 9, 1864, of wounds received in action at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 21, 1864.

He was born at Akron, Ohio, June 3, 1835, received an academical education, and afterwards learned the printing business.

In 1852 he removed to Baltimore city, and there followed his chosen occupation. Fond of military pursuits, he connected himself with the celebrated militia organization known as the Baltimore City Guards. At the commencement of the rebellion he assisted in the raising of a company, of which he was elected the First Lieutenant. This company became Company I, of the First Regi-

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ment. Lieutenant Coloney was subsequently appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and at the time of his death held a commission as Major, in which grade, however, he was never mustered, the commission not having been received prior to his being wounded.

He participated in nearly every battle in which his regiment was engaged. At the battle of the Weldon Railroad he exhibited great bravery, and his words of encouragement, uttered amid a tempest of shot and shell, "Keep cool, boys; shoot low, and let them see you can preserve your line in trying times the same as on dress parade," can never be effaced from the memory of those to whom they were addressed. On the morning of the last day's fighting on the Weldon Railroad, (August 21,) he was struck by a musket ball, which entered the right hip and passed completely through, making a dreadful wound, from the effects of which he died in hospital, at Philadelphia, Pa, on the ninth of October, 1864.

Adjutant Coloney ranked high as a disciplinarian, and as a brave and competent officer.

His many virtues, added to his gentlemanly deportment and earnest devotion to his country, won the love and admiration of both officers and men.

Captain Charles W. Wright,

Died June 12, 1862, of wounds received in action at Front Royal, Va.

He was born about the year 1828, and at the commencement of the war raised a company, of which he was elected Captain.

Although his military career was of short duration, yet he proved himself a brave soldier.

Captain Thomas S. J. Johnson,

Died November 20, 1864, at Charleston, S. C., while a prisoner of war.

He was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and served as a Lieutenant in the Eighth United States Infantry, from July 7, 1838, to May 30, 1845.

At the outbreak of the war he raised a company, which was mustered into the United States service as Company K of the First Maryland.

In 1863, he was detailed as Inspector of General Kenly's division, and, after its discontinuance, performed the same duties on the brigade staff.

On the thirty-first of May, 1864, while visiting the skirmish line and reconnoitering the enemy's position, he was taken prisoner, and subsequently sent to Charleston, S. C., where he was placed under the fire of the Federal guns bombarding the place. He died there on the twentieth of November, 1864. After his capture a commission was issued for him as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. Captain Johnson was a brave and skilful officer.

First Lieutenant Levi T. Heath,

Killed in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

He was born in South Carolina about the year 1835. At the be-

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ginning of the rebellion he was residing in Baltimore, and engaged as an instructor at the House of Refuge. Enlisting as a Corporal in Company G, he was subsequently promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant of Company H, and then First Lieutenant of the same company. For several months before his death he served on the brigade staff as Acting Assistant Inspector. At the battle of the Wilderness he exhibited great bravery, and while endeavoring to rally the right of the line, which had given way under a flank attack, was pierced through the head by a minie ball. His body fell into the enemy's hands and was never recovered.

First Lieutenant Alfred D. Reynolds,

Mortally wounded at the battle of the Weldon Railroad, Va., August 18, 1864.

He was born in Baltimore county, Md., about the year 1837, and, after receiving a common-school education, learned the carpenter's trade.

Entering the service May 27, 1861, as a private in his brother's (Captain R. W. Reynolds) company, and re-enlisting as a Veteran Volunteer in 1864, he was promoted First Lieutenant of Company C, July 29, 1864.

At the battle of the Weldon Railroad, August 18, 1864, he fell mortally wounded, and died the same day. His agreeable manners and conduct had endeared him to every member of the regiment, and his loss was deeply mourned.

When dying, he said to those around him, "I die content; my peace is made with my Maker, and I have fallen in a glorious cause; it shall not be said that I died a coward's death."

Second Lieutenant Lewis Armacost,

Killed in action at Dabney's Mill, Va., February 6, 1865. He was born in Baltimore city about 1840.

In November, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, and after passing through the intermediate grades of a non-commissioned officer, was promoted Second Lieutenant of Company A, December 6, 1864.

By his pleasant manners and strict attention to duty, he won the esteem of his comrades, and fell universally regretted.

In consequence of the repulse sustained by the regiment at the time of his death, his body was left within the enemy's lines.

Second Lieutenant Robert A. Wilson,

Died February 14, 1865, of wounds received in action at Dabney's Mill, Va.

He was born in Lancaster county, Pa., March 20, 1826, received a common-school education, and followed the business of a farmer.

Some years before the war he removed with his father's family to Baltimore county, Maryland. In 1861, he entered the U. S. service as a Captain of the First Maryland Cavalry, with which he served until May 9, 1862, when he resigned,

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On the 20th of August 1862, he re-entered the service as a private in Company G, First Maryland Infantry, and was promoted Second Lieutenant, December 6, 1864. At the battle of Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865, he received a ball in his lungs, from the effects of which he died at his home on the 14th of the month.

Lieutenant Wilson was a man of deep religious principle, a brave soldier, and thoroughly devoted to his country.

His remains were buried in the Presbyterian graveyard at Chestnut Grove, Baltimore county.

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APPENDIX C.

ROLL OF HONOR.

NAMES OF THE ENLISTED MEN OF THE REGIMENT KILLED IN ACTION, OR DIED OF WOUNDS OR DISEASE.

"They rose in dark and evil days
To right their native land;
They kindled here a living blaze
That nothing shall withstand.
* * * * *
"Then here's their memory—may it be
For us a guiding light
To cheer our strife for liberty,
And teach us to unite."

COMPANY A.

Sergeant Richard Kneeland.
Private James Cawood.
" William Cunningham.
" Charles Gibson.
" Thomas Hamilton.
" John H. Kalvelage.
" John Kelley.
Private Dennis Knight.
" Martin Lewis.
" Robert Lewis.
" James McLevy.
" Allen B. Nichols.
" Joseph Wesley.
" William Young.

COMPANY B.

Corporal James Cummings.
" John Robinson.
Private Peter Douglass.
" Theodore Filling.
" John Hoffman.
" Adolph Kirchner.
" John Lamdin.
Private John Pedrick.
" John Redinger.
" William T. Riley.
" Robert Smith.
" Joshua L. Gerbrick.
" John Watson.

COMPANY C.

Corporal Charles R. Stubbins.
Private Jacob Atkinson.
" Frederick Brocklus.
" James Birmingham.
" Joshua Copper.
" James Evans.
" James E. Gray.
" Francis Hoffman.
" Herman E. Lorman.
" Adam Myer.
Private William H. Moore.
" Bernard McGuire.
" Jacob Paulkenstine.
" George Rhoback.
" August Rhodenback.
" John Swartzbaugh.
" William H. Smith.
" Charles F. Trieschman.
" Henry Nieman.
" William White.*

* This soldier received his death wound while endeavoring to reach his tent-mate, Corporal Alexander P. McElroy, who had fallen, severely wounded, between the lines, in the action of October 8, 1864.

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COMPANY D.

Sergeant Edward F. Hess.
Corporal William T. Fowler.
" William H. Smith.
" Jacob Dengle.
" Yost Wolf.
Drummer George W. Matison.
Private John T. Bratt.
" Amasa Churchman.
" George M. N. Carr.
" Henry Downs.
Private John W. Johnson.
" Joseph E. Liddle.
" George Nichols.
" Lebzecht Nolte.
" Daniel O'Connor.
" William Stamp.
" James W. Smoot.
" John Snyder.
" James Weaver.

COMPANY E.

Corporal John T. Cozine.
" Jacob G. Stonesifer.
Private Jonathan Burns.
" Charles Behler.
" Henry Brockmyer.
" David Collins.
" Michael Condron.
" William Chiseldine.
" Frederick Deller.
Private John H. Griffin.
" August Hillenger.
" Francis Haney.
" Philip Joh.
" William Lyons.
" Adam Lambert.
" William Palm.
" Charles Tolle.

COMPANY F.

First Sergeant Lloyd Phelps.
Sergeant Thomas Dorsey.
" John S. Wilson.
Private Jesse Banks.
" John Becker.
" Jacob Cromwell.
" John F. Cunningham.
" John O. Disney.
" John W. Holland.
" George Jenkins.
" William Limeberger.
" Mordica B. Myers.
" George Mitchell.
Private Jacob Newberger.
" Bruno Preacher.
" Andrew E. Robinson.
" Walter Redmond.
" Thomas Rouark.
" George Stimax.
" Henry Shaffer.
" James Sunderland.
" William Stutie.
" John Taylor.
" William T. Venable.
" George Weaver.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant Thomas B. Evans.
" George W. George.
" Samuel H. Lane.
Corporal Isaac Nogle.
Private David Akhurst.
" Thomas Chaney.
" John H. Cocks.
" Parmenus Coppersmith.
" James Evans.
" Peter Girard.
" Patrick Hanly.
Private Henry Harp.
" Thomas A. Morris.
" Thomas Murphy.
" Jacob Mercer.
" John McKeaver.
" John Robinson.
" Amos Warner.
" John Walker.
" John Weaver.
" Samuel Willis.
" Michael Weidner.

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COMPANY H.

Sergeant William Baxter.
" Thomas J. Mathias.*
" William G. McGinnis.
Private John S. Bond.
" John F. Boice.
" Horatio Carty.
" John W. Ellis.
" David Freshour.
" Greenbury Freshour.
" James High.
" Abraham Hardy.
" George W. Hays.
" John A. Hosbough.
Private William H Jones.
" Abraham Jones.
" David Lantz.
" John W. Long.
" Richard M. McGinnis.
" Otto C. Mury.
" George P. Miller.
" Henry Roelkey.
" Joseph Richardson.
" Hiram E. Smith.
" Robert J. Side.
" William Shipley.
" James S. White.

COMPANY I.

First Sergeant Lemuel Brown.
Sergeant Jacob Weitzel.
Fifer Nicholas Rinehart.
Private Henry Archer.
" Baltus Dill.
" Philip Emmert.
" Peter Homan.
" John Lemaire.
Private Jonathan Lainhart.
" Henry Monk.
" William Miller.
" Thomas McKenny.
" Daniel McKerrigan.
" Dominick Perre.
" Joseph Sybert.
" Hezekiah H. Tracy.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant William Kuhl.
Corporal John Flanagan.
" George Seamon.
" John Fury.
Private Henry Bader.
" Henry Beyer.
" James O. Byrne.
" Frederick Crummel.
" Peter A. Coyle.
" Martin Engst.
" John A. Frasell.
" John Hiltner.
Private Edward Hall.
" Frederick Hass.
" Max Limebeck.
" Adam Lackman.
" George Mack.
" Michael Phelan.
" Andrew Premer.
" Thomas Riley.
" Adam Tissell.
" John L. Vinger.
" George Wagner.
" Ferdinand Yeager.

* The writer was honored by an intimate acquaintance with Sergeant Mathias, whom he ever found to be a consistent Christian, a splendid soldier, and a noble-minded and kind-hearted young man, who had won the love and confidence of all with whom he became associated. He was instantly killed at the battle of Five Forks, Va., while carrying the colors of his regiment. His loss was deeply felt, not only by the members of his own company, but throughout the regiment. He was a native of Frederick county, Maryland.

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APPENDIX D.

KILLED, WOUNDED, AND PRISONERS.

FRONT ROYAL.

Killed.

Sergt. Richard Kneeland, Co. A
Prvt. John Hoffman, B
" Frederick Brocklus, C
" George Rhoback, "
" Jesse Banks, F
" Alex. Robinson, "
" George Stimax, "
" Amos Warner, G
" John Weaver, "

Wounded.

Col. John R. Kenly.
Lieut.-Col. Nathan T. Dushane.
Surgeon Thomas E. Mitchell.
Capt. Chas. W. Wright,* Co. D
" George W. Kugler, A
1st. Lt. James S. Baer. "
" Frederick C. Tarr, D
Sergt. Thomas O. Lucas, A
" Seth G. Reed, "
" James McGurren "
Prvt. Wm. H. Brookhart, "
" John Council, "
" Moses Ford, "
" William Greenfield, "
" Henry Glotz, "
" John Kalvelage, "
" Thomas Magness, "
Prvt. William Mitchell, "
" Joseph F. Walton, "
" James Cawood,* "
1st. Sergt. Jas. C. Lenning, B
Prvt. Edward Lockmond, "
" Antoine Pratt, "
" George Douglas, "
" Thos. N. Sherwood, "
Sergt. John H. Chase, C
Corp. James Wilson, Co. C
Prvt. Joshua Baughman, "
" J. Paulkenstine,* "
" Thomas Mitchell, "
" Ch. F. Trieschman, "
Corp. William T. Fowler,* D
" John Corcoran, "
Prvt. George M. N. Carr,* "
" William H. Evans, "
" John Myers, "
" John Dainhart, F
Sergt. William H. Uhler, G
Drummer James Hughlett, "
Prvt. Leonard Bond, "
" James Tracy, "
Sergt. William Taylor, H
Prvt. John E. Morgan, "
" Aaron Vorous, "
Sergt. Frederick Mathys, I
Prvt. Henry Roper, "
" Henry Greenmyer, "
" Geo. Briden, K
" Martin Sturmer, "

PRISONERS.

535 officers and men.

WILDERNESS.

Killed.

1st Lieut. Levi T. Heath, Co. H
Sergt. William Kuhl, K
Corp'l Wm. H. Smith, D
Prvt. Bernard McGuire, C

Wounded.

Corp'l Joseph F. Walton, Co. A
Prvt. Christopher Mulveny C
" Geo. Morine, "
" John Boobey, D
" Geo. W. Mitchell, "

* Mortally.

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Prvt. Thomas Clark, Co. D
" Lewis Pasquay, "
" Henry Portman, E
" John Brown, "
" R'd M. McGinnis,* H
" Henry Peirce, I
" Joseph Underwood, "
" Henry Smith, "

Prisoners.

Sergt. Frederick Mathys, Co. I
" James B. Smith, "
Prvt. John Smith, D
" Daniel McCadden, I
" John Dawson, "
" John W. Gartside, "
" Dennis Ratcliff, "
" Hugh Russell, "

LAUREL HILL.

Killed.

Prvt. Jacob Cromwell, Co F
" Joseph Richardson, H

Wounded.

2d Lieut. Thomas Henry, Co D
" W. G. Brashears, H
Sergt. Ed. H. Hudson, A
" Henry S. Bosley, D
" Joseph W. Kirkley, H
" Joseph A. Russell, I
Corp'l J. W. Baughman, G
" Michael Kelley, I
" Thos. J. Mathias, H
" John Carr, I
Prvt. William Carey, A
" Dan'l Hanesworth, "
" John Axer, "
" Gotleib Weimer, B
" Jacob Prentice, "
" Edward Dunlap, C
" John Robinson, D
" Henry Hoffmeister, "
" Francis P. Keenan, "
" Wm. Richardson, "
" George Stahl, "
" David Collins, E
" John Coleman, "
Prvt. Frederick Deller, Co. E
" Albert Everett, "
" August Hillinger, "
" William Lyon, "
" Thomas Ward, "
" John W. Baseman, F
" George W. Marley, H
" Benjamin H. Bond* "
" John Greggor, I

Prisoners or Missing in Action.

Corp. Stephen Germon, Co. D
Prvt. William P. Martin, B
" Hugh Murphy, "
" John Krammel, "
" James Mead, C
" Edward Dunlap, "
" George Hauff, "
" John Coombs, D
" Charles E. Walker, "
" Lawrence Watson, "
" Benjamin F. Wilson, "
" Frederick Deller,† "
" William Lyon† "
" John H. Kraft, "
" William Cole, F
" Charles Disney, "
" William Lowery, "
" Isaac Beacham, I
" Isaac Nichols, "

HARRIS' FARM.

Killed.

Prvt. William Young, Co. A
" J. F. Cunningham, F
" John Taylor, "
" Thomas Chaney, G
" Samuel Willis, "
" Horatio Carty, H

Wounded.

Capt. Virgil T. Mercer, Co. B
" Charles Camper, D
" David L. Stanton, I
1st Lieut. R. N. Wharry, A
1st Sergt. J. E. Walker, D
" C. Waltemyer, H
Corp. John Rotgaver, B

* Died su ntly. † Died while in rebel prison.

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Corp.	Jacob Dengel*	Co. D
"	Val. Grobaker	"
"	John Keller,	E
"	Geo. W. Seips,	G
Prvt.	Henry Botzell,	A
"	Jesse Williams,	"
"	Joseph Wesley,	"
"	Thomas Hamilton,*	"
"	Walter Schaffer,	"
"	Joshua L. Gerbrick,	B
"	John D. Crawford,	C
"	Daniel Strandberg,	D
"	John Collins,	E
"	Samuel Work,	F
"	James Vance,	G
"	Nicholas Bull,	"
"	Hiram Smith,*	H
"	Wm. H. Jones,*	"
"	James M. Biser,	"
"	George Moore,	I
"	Henry Ricker,	"
"	Philip Weller,	"

Prisoners or Missing.

Prvt.	James Lishea,	Co. E
"	John Goodwin,	G

NORTH ANNA.

Wounded.

Prvt.	Joseph Six,	Co. I

SHADY GROVE.

Killed.

Prvt.	John Watson,	Co. B

Wounded.

Sergt.	James Rowe,	Co. G
Prvt.	Joseph Fagan,	"
"	Geo. W. Parsons,	"
"	Edward A. Dwyer,	I

COLD HARBOR.

Killed.

Corp'l	John Flanagan,	Co. K
Prvt.	Adolph Kirchner,	B
"	George Wagner,	K
"	Adam Lackman,	"
"	Wm. H. Smith,	C

Wounded.

Sergt.	Frank Behler,	Co. C
Corp'l	Henry Kraft,	"
Prvt.	Michael Drost,	"
"	John Martin,	"
"	Col'bus R. Durham,	H
"	Sylvester H. Wolf,	"
"	Lewis Graham,	I
"	John Heltner,	K
"	Adam Umbried,	"
"	John Bowers,	D
"	Richard Arskott,	"

Prisoners.

Prvt.	Godfrey Nitzell,	Co. C

ASSAULTS ON PETERSBURG.
(June 17 and 18, 1864.)

Killed.

Corp.	Jacob G. Stonesifer,	Co. E
Prvt.	John Holland,	F
"	Thomas Murphy,	G

Wounded.

2d Lt.	Francis M. Smith,	Co. E
Sergt.	John H. Walton,	A
Prvt.	James Lee,	"
"	John Miller,	C
"	Michael Shipley,	"
"	Henry Weller,	I

SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.

Killed.

Prvt.	William Palm,	Co. E
"	Frederick Hass,	K
"	John Fury,	"

Wounded.

Corp.	Thomas Bruce,	Co. B
"	William Kelso,	D
"	William Mercer,	F
Prvt.	William Ervin,	B
"	Charles Baker,	D
"	John Huzzman,	E
"	Charles H. Moore,	F
"	Thomas Rouark,	"
"	August Klapka,	K
"	Edward Hall,	"

*Subsequently died.

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Prvt. Charles Swagart, Co. K

WELDON RAILROAD.

Killed.

Col. Nathan T. Dushane.
1st Lt. A. D. Reynolds, Co. C
Sergt. Edward Hess, D
Prvt. Joshua Copper, C
" John Lamar, I

Wounded.

Adjt. Josiah B. Coloney.*
Capt. Robert Neely, Co G
1st Lt. Seth G. Reed, K
2d Lt. Wm. G. Brashears, H
" Thomas Henry, D
" Edward Williams, I
1st Sergt. Lewis Christie, A
Sergt. John H. Chase, C
" Daniel Jamison, E
" Lloyd Phelps, F
" George W. Kerner, H
1st Sergt. Henry Rule, I
Sergt. Jacob Weitzel, Co. I
" Alexander Brown, E
Color-Sergt. Sam'l P. Keller, "
" " J. T. Armacost, G
" " Henry Fehrman, I
" " John Esser, K
Corp. Frederick Hirsch, C
" Richard Zerlaut, F
" Victor Tracy, G
" Charles E Mills, C
" Henry Clark, G
" Thomas Joice, B
Color-Corp. James Smith, K
" " John Rowe, "
Prvt. John Cunningham, A
" Charles Smith, "
" Nelson Tress, "
" William H. Brookhart, "
" John Coleman, "
" Theodore Filling, B
" Frederick Swartz,* "
" William H. Moore,* C
" John Leonard, "
" William Brown, D
" John Brady, "
Prvt. James Ennis, Co. E
" Charles Frank, "
" John Huzzman,* "
" William Stone, "
" Patrick McDonald, "
" George Bonner, "
" John Trew, "
" Adam Lambert,* "
" James Pierson, "
" James Wheeler, "
" William Trompe, "
" Thomas Cook, F
" Clinton Barlow, "
" James Vance, G
" George Durham, "
" Daniel Freeland, "
" John G. Gorsuch, "
" John W. Kone, "
" Barney Klimper, "
" John Harper, "
" William Douch, "
" John S. Bond,* H
" Samuel Brown, "
" Peter Creamer, "
" Charles Winchester I
" Jeremiah Daily, "
" John Briden, "
" William Dyer, "
" Thomas Painter, K
" Peter Gerhardt, "
" Valentine Marbeck, "
" Ebenezer Riley, "
" Max Limebeck, "

Prisoners, or Missing in Action.

2d Lt. William Taylor, Co. C
Sergt. Christopher Schroeder, "
" James Rowe, G
Corp. John Schreck, B
" John Robinson,‡ D
" Gittings Wilson, G
" John F. Boice,* H
Prvt. Charles Holtzman, B
" John Harmer, C
" William Sadler, "
" Henry W. Lee,† D
" Henry Mortimer,† "
" Conrad Meminger,† "

*Subsequently died. †Died in prison. ‡Killed by rebel guard.

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Prvt. William Block, Co. D
" Alexander Cole, "
" Charles Frank, E
" Joseph Hartman, "
" Noah Carey, F
" Thomas Welch, "
" Charles Snyder, "
" Caleb Hobbs, "
" John Christner, G
" William Douch, "
" Jacob Mercer, "
" John Dobbins, H
" Abraham Jones,† "
" John Litner, "
" Jonathan Lainhart, I
" Joseph Sybert, "
" John Burgess,† K
" John Elliott,† "
" John Rummelman,† "
" Thomas Painter,† "

‡POPLAR GROVE CHURCH, VA.

Killed.

Prvt. Joseph E. Liddle, Co. D
" William Stutie, F
" James Sunderland, "

Wounded.

1st Sergt. John N. Stiffler, Co. G
Sergt. Paul Winnefield, K
Corp. Alexander P. McElroy, C
" Richard Hath, I
Prvt. William White,* C
" James Pierson, E
" David Freshour,* H
" Frank David, I
" Joshua L. Gerbrick,* B

DABNEY'S MILL.

Killed.

Col. John W. Wilson.
2d Lt. Lewis Armacost, Co. A
Sergt. George W. George, G
Prvt. Stephen Nelson, F
" John E. Hughes, K

Wounded.

2d Lt. Robt. A. Wilson,* Co. G
2d Lt. Henry Rule, Co. I
1st Sergt. Lemuel Brown, "
Sergt. Henry Ruprecht B
" George Stahl, D
" John M. Sneed, F
Corp. John Meyers, A
" John Aro, "
" Enos Brewer, "
" Richard Edwards, C
" Jacob Schimpf, D
" Rufus Marriott, F
" Peter A. Coyle, K
" Henry Dorsey, F
Prvt. Daniel Miller, A
" Michael McNally, "
" Henry C. Ruby, B
" Dean S. Clark, "
" Robert Edwards, "
" Christopher Creamer, "
" John M. Kraft, C
" Nathan Starkey "
" William H. Worthies, "
" Lemuel Rockwell, "
" John J. Smith, D
" Amasa Churchman, "
" Charles Baker, "
" John Drace, "
" Edward Curran, "
" John Morrison, E
" Joseph Everest, "
" John Ward, "
" Jacob Newburger, F
" James Hughlett, G
" James Parsons, "
" William J. Parlett, "
" William Finnegan, "
" James High, H
" Marshall Wilkinson, "
" August Baker, I
" William Hess, K
" John Havener, "
" Charles Scott, "
" August Klapka, "
" Valentine Myers, "
" James Donohue, "
" William McKenna, "

* Subsequently died.
† Died in prison.
‡ The losses in the actions at Chapel House and Peeble's Farm are included under this heading.

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Prisoners, or Missing in Action.

Prvt. John Myers,	Co. A
" Jesse Wallace,	B
" Elijah Chiswell,	F
" John Roberson,	G
" George Gruscup,	K

White Oak Road.

Killed.

1st Sergt. S. H. Lane,	Co. G
Color-Sergt. Thos. Dorsey,	F
Prvt. John H. Griffin,	E
" John Snyder,	D

Wounded.

2d Lieut. Jos. McNulty,	Co. H
Sergt. John H. Kone,	G
" James K. Elderkin,	C
" William F. Walters,	E
Color-Guard W. Leddon,	K
Corp. Peter Gerhardt,	"
" Robert Terry,	E
Prvt. James Giles,	D
" George Coburn,	E
" Alzelener Crane,	H
" John Myers,	"
" John Hansbaugh,	H
" William Addison,	I
" Ara Downs,	K
" John Schmidt,	"

Prisoners, or Missing in Action.

Corp. Michael Kelly,	Co. I
Prvt. William Demmett,	A
" Charles McManus,	"
" Frederick O. Smith,	"
" August Schulsman,	B
" Thomas King,	"
" Elijah Hignutt,	C
" Frank Henry,	"
" Herman Walk,	"
" John Perkins,	E
" Joseph Everest,	"
" Thomas Rice,	F
" William F. Barlow,	G
" William S. Keyser,	"
" Edward Norris,	"
" John Sullivan,	"
" James McCullom,	H
" William Hays,	"
Prvt. Hugh Russell,	Co. I
" Joseph Hamechet,	"
" William Gregory,	K

Five Forks.

Killed.

Col-Sergt. T. J. Mathias,	Co. H
Corp. Isaac Nogle,	G
Prvt. George Nichols,	D
" Peter Girard,	G
" John McKeaver,	"

Wounded.

Adjt. Francis M. Smith.	
1st Lieut. Hugh Watson,	Co. G
" Joseph E. Walker,	D
" James T. Armacost,	C
" John N. Stiffler,	H
Color-Sgt. William Baxter,*	"
Corp. Henry Weller,	I
Prvt. Charles Gorman,	A
" Charles Roth,	"
" Daniel Barber,	"
" Dedrick Moore,	C
" William Hinkhouse,	"
" Samuel Staley,	D
" George Coleman,	E
" James Dorson,	"
" George Deaver,	"
" Abraham Lloyd,	"
" John Baxton,	H
" George Marengo,	B
" Henry Ricker,	I
" James Robinson,	G
" Charles Duncan,	I
" Edward M. Tracy,	G
" Levi Stephenson,	I
" John Walker,	G
" James Warwick,	I
" Henry Young,	G
" Patrick Duffy,	"
" Frank Brashears,	K
" Fredman Miller,	"
" John Smith,	"
" Christopher Smith,	"
" James Vance,	G

Prisoners, or Missing in Action.

Prvt. David Earl,	Co. D
" Patrick Ryan,	G
" James Johnson,	I

* Subsequently died.

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APPENDIX E.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE FIELD AND STAFF.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Colonel John R. Kenly.
Lieutenant-Colonel Nathan T. Dushane.
Major George Chorpening.
Adjutant Frederick C. Tarr. (First Lieutenant Co. D.)
Quartermaster Robert A. Morris. (First Lieutenant Co. E.)
Surgeon Thomas E. Mitchell.
Assistant Surgeon Edward R. Baer.
Chaplain John W. Kramer.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major Henry Haugh.
Quartermaster Sergeant George W. Thompson.
Commissary Sergeant Thomas Hewing.
Hospital Steward Rudolph Volprecht.
Principal Musician, Louis D. Brooks.

BAND.

(*Organized September* 29, 1861—*Mustered out August* 25, 1862.)

William L. Mobley.
William H. Cook.
J. C. D. Harris.
George W. Koogle.
Lewis H. Mobley.
Charles E. Mobley.
Thomas Norwood.
David H. Mobley.
Henry Brail.
John C. Bolinger.
Joseph Criswell.
Charles F. Homerick.
Joseph G. H. Kirby.
William Lance.
Stephen A. Moore.
Frederick Kiefner.
Sargent K. Stevens.

COMPANY HISTORIES AND ROSTERS.

COMPANY A.

Almost simultaneous with the announcement that an enrolling office had been opened at No. 112 West Baltimore street, numbers of young men presented themselves as volunteers, and in a single day more than enough to fill one company were secured. Of these Company A was formed, and mustered into the United States service on the tenth day of May, 1861.

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On the twentieth of May the company departed for the Relay House, the place of general rendezvous.

It was mustered out of service with the regiment July 2, 1865.

The original number of officers and men was 91; veterans, 25; whole number, 266; killed in action, 4; mortally wounded, 1; wounded, 26; died of disease, 9; discharged for disability, 13; present at final muster out, 58.

Original Members.

Captain John C. McConnell.
First Lieutenant George W. Kugler.
Second Lieutenant David C. Huxford.
First Sergeant Philip Wehn.
Second " Thomas O. Lucas.
Third " John Adams.
Fourth " John Council.
First Corporal William Mitchell.
Second " John T. Tarr.
Third " Albert Tarring.
Fourth " Robert Lewis.
Drummer, Nelson Tress.
Fifer, William Myers.

Privates.

John P. Axer.
John Aro.
Henry Botzell.
John Bailey.
Nathaniel Batchelor.
Henry Briel.
James Brown.
Henry Bennett.
William H. Brookhart.
William Browning.
Augustus Bowersock.
William Birmingham.
Lewis Brooks.
Andrew Cook.
James Cawood.
James Colton.
Daniel Cromer.
William Drake.
James Finney.
James Fennell.
Charles Ford.
Moses Ford.
Henry Glotz.
Joseph Getz.
William Greenfield.
Thomas Griffin.
Michael Gunn.
A. R. Hilton.
Edward Hitchings.
Thomas Hamilton.
Edward Hudson.
Daniel Hanesworth.
James Haney.
Charles Holtz.
Michael Holland.
William H. Houseman.
Columbus C. Jones.
Moses Katz.
John Keefe.
William Kelly.
Richard Kneeland.
John H. Kalvelage.
William H. Keene.
James Lee.

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Privates—Continued.

Alfred Longwood.
Henry Mace.
Thomas Martin.
James McLevy.
Thomas Magness.
Thomas Marshall.
Michael McCail.
Henry Miller.
Michael Mickey.
David Noyes.
James Owens.
William Pardoe.
David Phillips.
George Robinson.
Seth G. Reed.
Alexander Shaney.
Thomas E. Sands.
Edward Simmons.
James Stamp.
James Stewart.
Charles Smith.
Adam Sykes.
John W. Taylor.
August Utler.
Edward Vandel.
Nicholas A. Watkins.
George Weaver.
William Welsh.
Lloyd F. Williams.
George E. Wheeler.
John V. Whiteford.
William Waller.
August Weigand.
Joseph F. Walton.

Members who joined after original organization.

(The following signs are used: *v*, volunteer; *d*, drafted man; *s*, substitute.)

Charles B. Andrews. *v*
Enos Brewer. *v*
Jacob Brown. *s*
Daniel Barber. *d*
William Barnes. *s*
Frederick Baker. *s*
Charles Bohl. *s*
John Brannon. *s*
Charles Bishop. *s*
John A. Burrier. *s*
William Carson. *v*
William Carey. *v*
Louis Christie. *v*
John Cunningham *v*
William Cunningham. *s*
John E. Callow. *v*
John Coleman. *s*
George R. Clark. *s*
Isaac Carson. *s*
George Carter. *s*
John Clark. *s*
Edward A. Dwyer. *v*
William E. Dwyer. *v*
William Davis. *v*
James Donovan. *s*
John Duff. *s*
John Dyer. *s*
William Dennett. *s*
John Day. *s*
Reuben Egleston. *s*
Alvin Finney. *v*
James Flood. *s*
James Flynn *s*
George Fox. *d*
Thomas Fry. *s*
George Fisher. *s*
William H. Gambrill. *v*
Charles Gibson. *s*
Charles Gorman. *s*
William H. Hopkins. *v*
David R. Hoover. *v*
James Hallen. *v*
Clement Henrickle. *v*
Francis F. Haggerty. *v*
Edwin D. Holtz *v*
Arthur Henrick. *v*
William Hohne. *s*
James B. Hudson. *s*
Frederick Hoffeldt. *s*
Henry Hause. *s*
William Harrison. *s*
William Hunt. *s*
Martin Hubbell. *s*
John Jackson. *s*
Robert L. Jones. *s*
William Johnson. *s*

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Members who joined after original organization—Continued.

John Kelly. *s*
John Keene. *v*
William Kohlwey. *v*
George Korman. *s*
John Kelly. *s*
Dennis Knight *s*
William Kramer. *s*
James Kelly. *v*
John R. Lyons. *v*
Martin Lewis. *s*
Nicholas Laule. *s*
George W. Luzan. *s*
Augustus Labin. *s*
James McGurren. *v*
William Mitchell. *v*
Charles McMechen. *v*
George Morgan *v*
George Magness. *v*
Lemuel Mitchell. *v*
Charles Marshall. *v*
John Moody. *s*
John McConnelly. *s*
Michael McNally. *s*
Charles McManus. *s*
John B. Myers. *s*
Henry Myers. *s*
Daniel Miller. *s*
Henry Martin. *d*
John McDonald. *s*
James McGuire. *s*
Allen B. Nichols. *s*
Charles Nelson. *s*
James Nute. *s*
Joseph O'Brien. *s*
Joseph Parkinson. *v*
William Petitte. *s*
Elijah J. Russell. *v*
John T. Richardson. *s*
George Riley. *s*
Charles Rolly. *s*
John Rowe. *s*
Charles Ruth. *s*
David L. Stanton. *v*
Jacob B. Spidle. *v*
Joseph Shaney. *v*
Walter Shaffer. *v*
George Smith. *v*
Frederick Smith. *s*
Frederick O. Smith. *s*
John M. Thomas. *v*
Joseph Tallman. *s*
Lawrence Vincent. *s*
Harrison Wallis. *v*
Thomas Welsh. *v*
John Walton. *v*
Joseph Wesley. *v*
Jesse Williams. *v*
George Wilson. *v*
Charles Walker. *s*
Frank Walters. *s*
Samuel Warner. *s*
William Wilson. *s*
Lata T. Walker. *d*
William Webb. *s*
William Young. *v*
Clement Zumbriger. *s*
John Zeller. *s*

Transferred from the Purnell Legion.

Thomas McCullough.

Transferred from the Fourth Maryland.

Richard Barnes
William Brown.
Edward Barber.
Andrew Brown.
Robert Gracey.
John Lane.
William Lott.
Charles W. Picques.
George Riel.
Owen Reed.
Nelson R. Sheckles.
Martin Toole.
Arthur Williams.
Frederick Winder.

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Transferred from the Sixth Maryland.

Harrison Bridendolph.
Edward L. Bland.
John E. Brown.
Columbus Flora.
Samuel Fisher.
James H. Horne.
John T. Jones.
Benjamin G. Louden.
James T. Marcus.
Levi McGee.
John T. Mury.
John S. Marcus.
Samuel B. Sterling.
Samuel Seeney.
Carter L. Snowden.
James F. Woodward.
John Warren.

Transferred from the Seventh Maryland.

Andrew M. Funk.
John H. Fowler.
Joseph Oldham.
George T. Trapnall.
Robert Weller.
Jacob Winton.

Transferred from the Eighth Maryland.

John D. Atchley.
Lewis Baulden.
James Dunn.
Henry Flether.
George E. Hammond.
Henry Jones.
Joseph Matthews.
Samuel Mars.
Augustus Meekins.
William Poetsler.
Casper Scholl.
Samuel Savers.
Henry Wilson.

Transferred from the Eleventh Maryland.

John W. Green.

COMPANY B.

The circumstances attending the organization of this company were similar to those mentioned of Company A. It was mustered into the United States service on the eleventh of May, 1861, and took its departure for the Relay House on the twentieth of that month.

It was mustered out of service with the regiment July 2, 1865. The original number of officers and men of the company was 87; veterans, 26; whole number, 238; killed in action, 3; mortally wounded, 2; wounded, 15; died of disease, 8; discharged for disability, 20; present at final muster out, 67.

Original Members.

Captain F. G. F. Waltemeyer.
First Lieutenant Thomas Saville.
Second Lieutenant Henry R. Gillingham.

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First Sergeant James H. B. Krafft.
Second " Charles Dietz.
Third " George A. Nash.
Fourth " Edwin Irvin.
First Corporal Gotleib Winegarten.
Second " Julius Zeppling.
Third " Thomas N. Sherwood.
Fourth " Andrew Carrick.
Drummer, Thomas G. Elliott.
Fifer, William Buck.

Privates.

August Albright.
Joseph Atwood.
George Burgess.
Henry Benner.
Herman Brooks.
Henry Boll.
Isaac Burneston.
Robert Cross.
James Cummings.
Charles Conway.
David Carson.
Alexander Diffey.
George Dimpler.
Norris B. Dutton.
Peter Douglas.
George Douglas.
Joseph Duffey.
John Esterly.
Benjamin Erhart.
John Extine.
Charles Edwards.
Philip Finnegan.
Kilston Faydenstine.
August Frederick.
Theodore Filling.
William Foster.
Frederick Filling.
Henry Filling.
John Green.
Charles Glucke.
Peter Glenn.
John Hacke.
John Hoffman.
Charles Hafner.
George Hopkins.
Elias J. Hanson.
Charles Hulseman.
Martin Hanley.
Charles Jean.
August Klinge.
John Kuhn.
Christopher Kreamer.
Charles Lee.
John Landin.
Edward Luchman.
James C. Lenning.
Jacob Lindin.
John W. Lewis.
Patrick McRoyer.
Charles Mooney.
James Martin.
Michael Murphy.
John Niblett.
George Nicholson.
Frederick Needner.
August Neymour.
Antoine Pratt.
John Plummer.
John Pedrick.
Nicholas Phillips.
John Rotgaver.
John Redinger.
Henry Ruprecht.
John Stewart.
Napoleon B. Swift.
Charles Schaffer.
William Smith.
George Stropp.
John Schreck.
George Turner.
Gotlieb Weemier.
John Wedinger.
Robert Wimpsett.
John Wolff.

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Members who joined after original organization.

(The following signs are used: *v*, volunteer; *d*, drafted man; *s*, substitute.)

Charles Albright. *v*
William Burneston. *v*
Thomas S. Bruce. *v*
George Bailey. *v*
Louis Brewer. *v*
Thomas O. Burns. *s*
George W. Barrow. *d*
James Berry. *s*
William Booth. *s*
Joseph Booth. *v*
John Burns. *s*
James Bixbey. *s*
Marion Brookbank. *d*
Thomas Cripps. *v*
Samuel W. Conant. *d*
Hugh Curry. *s*
Andrew Cruikshanks. *s*
John F. Cromwell.
Micholson Carl. *v*
John Donlan. *v*
Patrick Dargan. *v*
William Duke. *s*
Wilburn Dansey. *s*
David Douglas. *v*
William Erwin. *v*
John Evans. *v*
Henry Filling. *v*
Michael Fitzer. *s*
John Farrell. *s*
John Graham. *v*
John Golden. *v*
Joshua L. Gerbrick. *s*
Henry Haugh. *v*
Samuel Harker. *v*
Charles Hawkins. *v*
John Hempsey. *s*
William Henries. *v*
John Hall. *v*
William High. *v*
Lloyd H. Ingram. *v*
George W. Jones. *v*
Samuel Johnson. *v*
Thomas Joice. *v*
Lewis Joice. *v*
John Kramer. *v*
John F. Krammel. *v*
Adolph Kirchner. *s*
Upton Kelley. *v*
Thomas King *s*
Alexander Langdon. *v*
Martin Millet. *v*
Robert Miller. *v*
Jacob Metz. *v*
George Marengo. *s*
Hugh Murphy. *s*
George F. Morine. *d*
John Moran. *v*
John McCarty. *s*
George Miller. *s*
Hugh McCloud. *s*
William P. Martin. *s*
Richard Neils. *s*
Hiram Nickerson. *s*
John E. Osborne. *d*
James O'Brien. *s*
William Pickett. *v*
Jacob Prentice. *s*
Charles Peters. *v*
David A. P. Pixley. *s*
Hugh Quinn. *v*
James Quinn. *d*
Joseph Rainer. *v*
Patrick Ready. *s*
Frederick Stissel. *v*
Frederick Swartz. *v*
John R. Sheckells. *v*
Robert Smith. *v*
John Smith. *v*
William Scott. *v*
Andrew Smith. *s*
Augustus Schultzman. *s*
Henry Schmidt. *s*
Frederick Stolage. *v*
Dallas Thompson. *v*
John Thomas. *s*
Frederick Tridman. *s*
John Tattersfield. *s*
Edward Williams. *v*
John Wild. *v*
George Wooley. *v*
John Watson. *s*
William Wilson. *v*
Thomas Whitelock. *v*

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Transferred from the Purnell Legion.

Clinton F. Birch.
John Casper.
Dean R. Clark.
Jacob Caulk.
William Darrole.
Patrick Dillon.
Charles G. Edwards.
Benjamin Frock.
Robert H. Foster.
George W. Gregory.
Francis Green.
Joseph H. Givens.
Thomas Green.
T. H. B. Johnson.
John Kelly.
James McCormick.
David Poston.
Augustus Potzhold.
Henry C. Ruby.
William T. Riley.
John Robinson.
Montreville Smith.
James A. Smith.
Louis J. Smith.
William D Simes.
James H. White.
Jesse Wallace.
James H. Warring.
John W. Wood.

Transferred from the Seventh Maryland.

George W. Blaney.
William B. Coyle.
Hilleary Dusing.
Alexander Donelson.
Henry N. Douglas.
Stephen Failger.
Ashrod Finley.
John G. Girler.
Henry Houck.
Frederick Hoffman.
Samuel Leraw.
William Lukes.
Joshua Mettart.
Alexander McClintock.
George T. Mitchell.
Patrick O'Brief.
Charles Osborne.
R. Rathsafer.
John J. Summers.
George W. Smith.
William A. Stone.
Daniel Sivereiner.
Eugene T. Towers.
Nelson E Ward.
Samuel V. Young.

Transferred from the Eighth Maryland.

Charles Bearnoo.
Andrew J. Dodd.
George W. Patterson.
George W. Reed.

COMPANY C.

This company was recruited in the city of Baltimore, and sworn into the United States service on the eleventh day of May, 1861, and proceeded to the Relay House on the twentieth of the month.

It was mustered out of service with the regiment July 2, 1865. The original number of officers and men was 87; veterans, 21; whole number, 241; killed in action, 8; mortally wounded, 2; wounded, 22; died of disease, 10; discharged for disability, 14; present at final muster out, 59.

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Original Members.

Captain George Smith.
First Lieutenant J. Bailey Orem.
Second Lieutenant Charles R. Colegate.
First Sergeant Thomas B. Hungerford.
Second " Francis Osborne.
Third " James Ciphord.
Fourth " Charles F. Davis.
First Corporal Augustus Leidecker.
Second " Charles Skillman.
Third " Charles R. Stubbins.
Fourth " James Lecount.
Drummer, Frederick Muth.
Fifer, Michael Johnson.

Privates.

Francis Armstrong.
Amos A. Alexander.
Levin Beauchamp.
Frank Behler.
Edward Brainard.
Frederick Brocklus.
George Bombarger.
James Birmingham.
Charles Bumgarten.
Hubbard Brotzman.
William Caspus.
Michael Cook.
Frederick Degrouse.
George W. Dudrow.
Michael Dross.
James F. Disney.
Edward Filling.
Charles German.
James S. Gibson.
Frederick Gaydeke.
James S. Gorsuch.
George C. Hinzeling.
James Holmes.
Eaton Howard.
Frank Henry.
John James.
John Kregal.
Henry Kraft.
Charles Lacy.
Herman E. Lorman.
Adam Myer.
Charles Mitchell.
Thomas Mitchell.
John Miller.
George W. Myers.
Charles E. Mills.
James McGuire.
William H. Moore.
William C. Nugent.
Samuel Norwood.
Godfrey Neitzel.
James Oakley.
Jacob Paulkenstine.
John W. Preston.
John B. Proudfit.
Joseph Ritter.
Christian Rattlemiller.
George Rhoback.
John Russell.
William Reynolds.
James Rodgers.
August Rhodenback.
Michael Shipley.
Conrad Sheeler.
Henry Schroeder.
James Shepperd.
Daniel Sprinkle.
Julius Smeekley.
John Smith.
David F. Sullins.
John Swartzbaugh.
William Smith.
Christopher Schroeder.
John Sigmund.
William Seymour.
Henry Smith.

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Privates—Continued.

Charles F. Trieschman.
Isaac Tishner.
William H. Tunis.
Charles Wagner.
James Wilson.
Alexander Webb.
Valentine Wenning.
L. B. Webber.

Members who joined after original organization.

(The following signs are used: *v*, volunteer; *d*, drafted man; *s*, substitute.)

Edward V. Allen. *v*
John Adams. *s*
Henry Alter. *s*
John Allen. *s*
Jacob Atkinson. *s*
Horatio M. Adams. *d*
Joshua Baughman. *v*
George W Bantam. *v*
William H. Bryan. *v*
Gideon Boone. *v*
Richard Booth. *s*
Jacob Burgan. *s*
Gustavus Bohmer. *s*
Max Behr. *s*
John Bergan. *s*
Charles Burns. *s*
William B. Brown. *s*
Daniel Brown. *s*
William E. Burke. *s*
John H. Chase. *v*
William H. Cornelius. *v*
John Cavnor. *v*
John D. Crawford. *v*
Charles Cassady. *v*
Joshua Copper. *d*
Thomas Carroll. *s*
Casper Criesburg. *s*
Samuel Callum. *v*
Wilson De Kraft. *v*
Edward Dunlap. *s*
John Dowd. *s*
William Deal. *d*
James K. Elderkin. *v*
Richard H. Edwards. *v*
James Evans. *v*
Samuel Q. Eyler. *v*
Joseph Elliott. *s*
Frank Fisher. *s*
Thomas Fleming. *s*
William Fluharty. *d*
John H. Gallaher. *v*
James E. Gray. *v*
James Gorman. *d*
Henry Gryne. *s*
William Gorsuch. *s*
John Gorman. *s*
Lambert B. Greenbaugh. *v*
Frederick Hirsch. *v*
John M. Haupt. *v*
George W. Hirsch. *v*
Mordecai Hall. *v*
John Harman. *s*
George Hauff. *s*
Francis Hoffman. *s*
John H. Henrick. *d*
Andrew J. Hubbard. *s*
Elijah Hignutt. *d*
William Hinkhouse. *v*
Arthur Ives. *v*
Charles Johnston. *v*
James Jester. *d*
James T. Jackson. *s*
Robert M. Knowles. *v*
John M. Kraft. *v*
Upton Kelley. *s*
George W. Kidwell. *s*
John Leonard. *v*
Edward Leonard. *s*
John Logue. *s*
George Law. *v*
Alexander P. McElroy. *v*
C. P. Mulvenney. *s*
John Martin. *s*
John Moran. *s*
Bernard McGuire. *s*
Samuel McClintock. *d*
George Morine. *s*
Frederick Moore. *d*
Peter McDonald. *s*
Robert Morgan. *s*
James Maily. *s*
Hugh McDonald. *s*

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Members who joined after original organization—Continued.

Henry Neiman. *v*
John Napier. *d*
John E. Osborne. *s*
Henry Offenbauch. *s*
Frank Oakley. *s*
William H. Pepper. *s*
Edward Pfieffer. *s*
Warren B. Ross. *v*
Casper Rothhaupt. *s*
Samuel Rockwell. *s*
David Richardson. *s*
John Ross. *s*
J. F. Robbins. *v*
William H. Shipley. *v*
William H. Smith. *v*
Thomas Stevens. *v*
Patrick Smith. *s*
John Sweeney. *s*
William Saddler. *s*
Nathan Starkey. *d*
Lewis Smith. *s*
James D. Taylor. *v*
Andrew Tennea. *s*
John Thompson. *s*
Robert F. Twigg. *d*
Samuel Tyler. *s*
James A. Twigg. *s*
William White. *v*
James A. Wainwright. *v*
William Wilson. *s*
Herman Walk. *s*
William H. Wolthers. *d*
John Whitman. *s*

Transferred from the Sixth Maryland.

Ebner Carsner.
Lewis H. Caen.
Charles E. H. Holmes.

Transferred from the Seventh Maryland.

Joseph H. Armbuster.
Jacob H. Armstrong.
Charles Carter.
Henry C. Casper.
Jacob F. Faroht.
William E. Galbraith.
Daniel Gordon.
Charles Hageman.
Michael Kelly.
Jacob Kline.
Lewis Lutz.
Daniel Leneburgh.
William McGee.
Joshua Marfoot.
Josiah Myers.
Jesse May.
George McPherson.
John F. Northouse.
Israel Slyder.
J. W. Smith.
David Slyder.
Charles F. Slouch.
Joseph Shilling.
Henry Trich.
Daniel Welsh.

Transferred from the Eighth Maryland.

Charles H. Cotrill.
James J Grove.
Thomas Heap.
William Hull.
Edward Hare.
Charles Hummel.
James C. Levere.
William McCart.
George H. McCann.
Charles McCarter.
George W. Wilkinson.

COMPANY D.

This company was organized at Baltimore city, and mustered into the United States service May 16, 1861.

It was mustered out of service July 2, 1865.

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The original number of officers and men was 87; veterans, 31; whole number, 228; killed in action, 6; mortally wounded, 4; wounded, 31; died of disease, 9; discharged for disability, 12; present at final muster out, 56.

Original Members.

Captain Charles W. Wright.
First Lieutenant Frederick C. Tarr.
Second Lieutenant Christopher C. Gillingham.
First Sergeant John H. Shaw.
Second " John Lyons.
Third " Thomas Henry.
Fourth " John A. Eliason.
First Corporal William H. Evans.
Second " Jacob Bankard.
Third " Henry F. Bosley.
Fourth " William G. Brashears.

Privates.

Charles Baker.
Martin Bobacker.
William Block.
John Bowers.
John P. Cullen.
Alexander Cole.
John F. Cramer.
John T. Coleman.
George M. N. Carr.
John A. Coleman.
John Carroll.
John Christy.
John R. Carroll.
Jacob Dengle.
George A. Dearing.
George Dorrell.
Joseph Deaver.
John L. Edmonson.
Walter T. Evans.
Henry Fey.
William T. Fowler.
Casper Gable.
John Grebb.
Valentine Grobacker.
John Gilgallin.
Stephen Germon.
Henry Hofmeister.
John Homan.
Edward F. Hess.
John F. Hess.
Solomon Hook.
Henry S. Johnson.
Francis P. Keenan.
Henry Bertrof.
David H. Bruchey.
John A. Burton.
Gabriel Cachot.
William Kelso.
Carroll Knoll.
John Kelso.
Francis Keifner.
William Little.
Edward Leisher.
Henry Lee.
Peter Lerett.
William E. Lee.
Samuel L. Miller.
George W. Mitchell.
Levi Moal.
Daniel O'Conner.
Daniel O'Rorke.
Lewis Pasquay.
Thomas H. Percenett.
William H. Roach.
William Richardson.
William H. Rouark.
Michael Reikert.
William T. Smith.
John Sleath.
John Snyder.

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Privates—Continued.

Joseph Spurrier.
William H. Smith.
George Stoll.
James E. Selby.
Jacob Schimp.
Francis Shall.
Daniel Strandberg.
John Shaumback.
Ambrose Shea.
Charles Towson.
Daniel Volksmouth.
William Wallace.
William T. Williams.
Frederick W. Whitebread.
Joseph E. Walker.
Yost Wolf.

Members who joined after original organization.

(The following signs are used: *v*, volunteer; *d*, drafted man; *s*, substitute.)

Henry Appler. *v*
George Allen. *s*
Richard Arscott. *s*
John Brady. *v*
George J. Bushman. *v*
Bankard Barr. *v*
John T. Bratt. *v*
William Brown. *d*
John D. Bobee. *d*
John Bolton. *s*
John Bader. *d*
Daniel Brooks. *d*
Thomas Bailey. *s*
John Corcoran. *v*
George Crady. *d*
John Combs. *d*
Thomas Clark. *d*
Leesum Chezum. *d*
Andrew Dalrymple. *v*
Henry Downs. *v*
John Drace. *s*
Lewis R. Denniston. *s*
David Earl. *s*
Robert Foley. *d*
Michael Gillan. *v*
Daniel German. *v*
Thomas Hewing. *v*
George H. Hartman. *v*
John How. *s*
Joseph Hinson. *d*
Levin Hill. *s*
George Harris. *s*
George E. Hart. *s*
Samuel Johnson. *v*
Frederick Jenkins. *s*
Joshua W Knight. *v*
George Kane. *s*
James Kelly. *s*
Alexander Levy. *v*
Joseph E. Liddle. *v*
George W. Mobbs. *v*
John Meyers. *v*
George McMachen. *v*
George W. Matison. *v*
George W. Myers. *v*
John McDonald. *s*
Conrad Meminger. *d*
Henry Mortimer. *d*
James Malcolm. *s*.
Peter Margolf. *s*
Harrison Massey. *d*
George Nichols. *s*
Thomas Otis. *s*
William W. Piper. *s*
Charles C. Powers. *s*
George W. Reynolds. *v*
Nathan L. Ronark. *v*
George W. Rightler. *v*
John Robinson *v*
Christian Richard. *s*
David Richardson. *s*
Edward W. Reed. *d*
Henry Sanders. *v*
William Stamp. *v*
Ferdinand Smith. *v*.
James W. Smoot. *v*
Francis St. Clair. *v*
John Smith. *d*
Samuel Stalley. *s*
John Sheltzer. *s*
Edward Trail. *d*
John Watkins. *v*
Charles L. Wachter. *v*
Philip Wilson. *s*

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Members who joined after original organization—Continued.

Charles H. Walker. *s*
Laurence Watson. *s*
James Weaver. *s*
Louis Youngham. *d*
Thomas Young. *s*
John Zeigler. *v*

Transferred from the Purnell Legion.

James Adams.
Casimer Bazin.
Francis Benton.
William Cook.
Amassa Churchman.
Jacob B. Cover.
Edward Curren.
Lodivica Davis.
Joseph W. Giles.
William Gregory.
John Gibson.
John M. Gerber.
Thomas Hogg.
John C. Harrison.
John W. Johnson.
George W. Jones.
Levin D. Jones.
Benjamin Jenkins.
Michael Kelly.
Isaac E. Mills.
Francis Russell.
Thomas A. Rice.
Frederick Simons.
Oscar Slack.
John J. Smith.
Robert Townsend.
Alfred Townsend.
Charles W. Wood.

Transferred from the Seventh Maryland.

John W. Dunn.

Transferred from the Eighth Maryland.

Charles Ashe.
David Bowman.
Emanuel Baker.
John Creamer.
James Eaton.
Anthony Eltz.
John Frank.
James Fowler.
Henry Frey.
Richard L. Gross.
Gustavus Hayenck.
Charles Hale.
George Heidig.
Joseph Herschbarger.
John Johnson.
Adam King.
Joseph Knowling.
John Kretzer.
Joseph Kizer.
Michael Konig.
Charles Krizer.
John Kittleline.
James Lowden.
Jacob Leonhart.
Theodore Munnier.
Benjamin F. Mead.
William Myers.
Lebzecht Nolte.
Charles Schafer.
Frederick Schell.
Christopher Wernerburg.
George Wessell.

COMPANY E.

This company was organized in the city of Baltimore, and on the twentieth of May, 1861, proceeded to the Relay House, where it was mustered into the United States service on the twenty-fifth of the month.

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It was mustered out of service with the regiment July 2, 1865. The original number of officers and men was 85; veterans, 35; whole number, 211; killed in action, 3; mortally wounded, 2; wounded, 36; died of disease, 12; discharged for disability, 12; present at final muster out, 66.

Original Members.

Captain Thomas R. Evans.
First Lieutenant Robert A. Morris.
Second Lieutenant William T. Hilleary.
First Sergeant John H. W. Mitchell.
Second " James T. Mansfield.
Third " Charles Holtz.
Fourth " Alexander Brown.
Fifth " Francis Buckey.
First Corporal Robert E. Hughlett.
Second " James Smith.
Third " Edward Craft.
Fourth " John H. Collins.
Fifth " Brice H. Barnes.
Sixth " Daniel Ledley.
Seventh " John T. Cozine.
Eighth " Henry Edmunds.
Drummer, Ferdinand Kraft.
Fifer, John A. Hill.
Teamster, Jeremiah Hurley.

Privates.

John L. Brunner.
John Behler.
John Brown.
Jacob Bertch.
Henry Beavers.
Henry Brockmyer.
George W. Bosley.
Owen Black.
Jesse D. Childs.
Thomas Campbell.
David Collins.
Jacob Chaney.
John H. Collins.
John Denson.
James W. Deane.
William Elliott.
William Erback.
Joseph Everest.
Christian Fortman.
Henry Fortman.
Charles Frank.
Joseph Fisher.
Samuel Fisher.
Augustus Gehrman.
William Gardner.
John Hussman.
Adam Hecker.
Frank H. Hicks.
Cornelius Howard.
Sylvester Higdon.
Henry Huxal.
George Harley.
Philip Joh.
Daniel Jameson.
Charles Konkle.
Henry Krause.
Theodore Kline.
John Keller.
Samuel P. Keller.
Adam Lackman.
George Lynch.
John Miller.

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Privates—Continued.

Reuben Musick.
John Meeder.
Charles Moore.
Jacob Nepling.
Lewis Norwood.
James Orem.
Alfred Ports.
James Pierson.
Adolph Schaefer.
Edward Smith.
Frederick Schultz.
Augustus Stearker.
Joseph Sadler.
John W. Stagerwald.
William Stone.
John Tholacker.
William Trompe.
John Trew.
Charles Tolle.
Avery M. Taylor.
Rudolph Trebbs.
James H. Wheeler.
Hugh Watson.
John Ward.

Members who joined after original organization.

(The following signs are used: *v*, volunteer; *d*, drafted man; *s*, substitute.)

Lewis Armacost. *v*
George Allen *d*
Emory Barnes. *v*
George Borner. *d*
John Brown *d*
William A. Barnes. *v*
William Coley. *v*
William Cooper *v*
Israel T. Cassell. *v*
William Carpenter. *v*
John Coleman. *v*
Michael Condron. *d*
William Chiseldine. *d*
George Coburn. *s*
George Dunlap. *v*
John Davis. *v*
Frederick Deller. *d*
George Deaver. *v*
Jeremiah Earley. *v*
George Elliott. *v*
Albert Everett. *d*
Thomas Fitzpatrick. *v*
John Gephard. *d*
Alexander Goldsborough. *d*
Abraham Gemmill. *v*
Jacob Gearing. *d*
August Hass. *v*
Charles Herman. *v*
Joseph Hartman. *v*
Frederick Hoppel. *d*
August Hillenger. *d*
Joseph Johnson. *v*
Peter Jackson. *v*
William Keller *v*
Laurence Koon. *d*
William Lyons. *v*
Henry Ludencamp. *v*
Adam Lambert *d*
James Lisher. *d*
Samuel McVey. *v*
Patrick McDonnal. *d*
Henry L. Millwood. *d*
John F. Nichols. *v*
Ebenezer Pare. *v*
William Palm. *d*
Joseph Roll. *d*
William Ryan. *d*
Jacob G. Stonesifer. *v*
Frederick Schmidt. *d*
William F. Walters. *v*
Thomas Ward *d*

Transferred from Purnell Legion.

Jesse W. Anderson.
James T. Alexander.
James A. Alexander.
William H. Abrams.
Francis A. Burch.
Alexander Berriker.
Jonathan Burns.
William A. Brikley.
William Blades.
Robert Bowen.
Pennock J. Cole.
Francis Chatham.

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Transferred from the Purnell Legion—Continued.

James Dawson.
George W. Johnson.
William M. Kirk.
Franklin Leedy.
William McConnell.
John Morrison.
Samuel Morrison.
Thomas W. McMullen.
Lemuel Nelson.
Edward H. Powell.
John W. Smith.
Wesley Tyson.
George W. Terry.
Robert J. Terry.
George Welsh.
Jesse Williams.

Transferred from the Fourth Maryland.

Robert Roberts.

Transferred from the Seventh Maryland.

William E. Albaugh.
William Bowen.
William Brooks.
Henry C Broughton.
Robert Black.
George Brown.
Charles Cook.
Joseph S. Coffman.
Benjamin Clark.
Frederick Ditzell.
Conrad Davis.
Sidney Darbron.
John L. Dixon.
Nicholas Martin.
Thomas M. Murphy.
Charles McClure.
John Perks.
Lazarus Robinson.
Jesse Roach.
William H. Smith.
William H. Sumner.
James T. Sullivan.
Archill Sylvester.
Franc Thomas.
Frederick C. Winter.

Transferred from the Eighth Maryland.

William E. Dennis. Francis Haney.

Miscellaneous.

Lyman Beer.
David Boyd.
Henry Billheimer.
Thomas Clearey.
John Dolan.
John W. Davidson.
John H. Griffin.
James H. Haley.
Samuel Jones.
John H. Kraft.
John Like.
Abraham Lloyd.
Joseph Litchfield.
John Lefevre.
John Perkins.
John Ross.
George Thompson.
William Tracy.
Charles Walker.
Nathaniel Watts.

COMPANY F.

This company was organized at Ellicott's Mills, and proceeded thence to the Relay House, where it was mustered into the United States service on the twenty-seventh of May, 1861. It was mustered out of service with the regiment July 2, 1865.

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The original number of officers and men was 84; veterans, 30; whole number, 227; killed in action, 10; mortally wounded, 2; wounded, 13; died of disease, 13; discharged for disability, 15; present at final muster out, 62.

Original Members.

Captain Robert W. Reynolds.
First Lieutenant Frank M. Collier.
Second Lieutenant Virgil T. Mercer.
First Sergeant Robert N. Wharry.
Second " Charles E. Dudrow.
Third " Thomas F. Spicer.
Fourth " John P. Lawrence.
Fifth " Lloyd Phelps.
First Corporal George W. Merson.
Second " John E. Vink.
Third " Richard Zerlaut.
Fourth " Thomas McNulty.
Fifth " Edward B. Lafferty.
Sixth " William Porter.
Seventh " John S. Wilson.
Eighth " John Marriott.
Drummer, Stanley Young.
Teamster, Victor Diffey.

Privates.

Reese Appleby.
Henry Appleby.
George Bouldin.
John W. Baseman.
Jesse Banks.
Enoch Brown.
William Bostwick.
Nelson Baldwin.
James H. Chase.
John F. Cunningham.
Frank Christe.
James Conner.
John Carr.
Lester S. Clark.
Noah Cavey.
Charles H. Disney.
Benjamin F. Disney.
John Dainhart.
Isaac Day.
Jonathan Disney.
John O. Disney.
Henry Dorsey.
John P. Disney.
John De Graff.
Samuel E. Fort.
James Gibbons.
John T. Ginneman.
Thomas J. Garrison.
Caleb Hobbs, Sr.
Caleb Hobbs, Jr.
William Hamilton.
Wesley F. Hayne.
William H. Harris.
John Hayworth.
Jesse Irvin.
George W. Isaacs.
George Jenkins.
Thomas Kain.
William V. Kremer.
William Limeberger.
William Lowry.
Felix McKenna.
Charles H. Moore.
Henry Miller.
Joseph McNulty.
George Mitchell.

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Privates—Continued.

Joseph Phelps.
Bruno Preacher.
Andrew E. Robinson.
Walter Redmond.
Alfred D. Reynolds.
Henry Shaffer.
John M. Snead.
Thomas Shipley.
William Stutie.
Charles Sayers.
James Sunderland.
Charles Schmidt.
William Schleich.
William Tice.
James Wheatley.
Frank M. Warfield.
George Weaver.
Samuel Work.
Edwin F. Warner.
Samuel Young.

Members who joined after original organization.

(The following signs are used: *v*, volunteer; *d*, drafted man; *s*, substitute.)

James Askew. *v*
Robert Atkinson. *v*
Josiah Andrews. *s*
John Becker. *s*
William Brown. *s*
James Brass. *v*
Joseph H. Burgess. *v*
Clinton Barlow. *v*
William H. Cole. *v*
Jacob Cromwell. *v*
Charles R. Cox. *v*
William Clarke. *v*
Thomas Cook. *v*
Joseph Cavey. *v*
William J. Carter. *v*
Benjamin Cook. *s*
Joseph Coondes. *d*
Thomas Dorsey. *v*
Francis Dowde. *s*
Patrick Dooley. *s*
Daniel Dunn. *s*
Charles French *s*
Charles Fredman. *s*
Clarence Gwynn. *v*
Henry Gerkins. *v*
Thomas High. *s*
Patrick Higgins. *s*
Michael Holerin. *s*
Benjamin Haney. *s*
Charles B. Hine. *v*
John W. Holland. *v*
Lucian B. Helms. *v*
William Kelly. *v*
Solomon Kelles. *s*
Gustavus Klock. *s*
John H. Kidwell. *s*
John Longman *s*
Beverly Lockhard. *s*
George H. Lindsey. *v*
Rufus Marriott. *v*
William Mercer. *v*
Mordica B. Myers. *v*
Elijah Milburn. *v*
George Mercuster. *s*
Henry H. Miller. *s*
Michael McNamara. *s*
John Martin. *s*
James Mills. *s*
John Miller. *s*
Charles Mason. *s*
Albert Newell. *s*
Jacob Newberger. *s*
James O'Brien. *s*
Patrick O'Brien. *s*
Walter Price. *s*
William N. Proctor. *v*
Andrew Porter. *v*
Austin N. Petticord. *v*
Thomas Rouark. *v*
Francis H. Rice. *s*
Robert Ross. *s*
Michael Ryan *s*
Thomas Rice. *s*
Peter Scanlin. *v*
George Stimax. *v*
Charles Snyder. *v*
Jefferson Smallwood. *v*
Jacob Snyder. *s*
Francis Smith. *s*
John Sannaman. *s*

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Members who joined after original organization—Continued.

John Shmidt. *s*
Charles E. Steward. *s*
John Taylor. *v*
John Taylor. *s*
Isaac Trusler. *d*
William Tenner. *s*
Charles Vice. *s*
William Venenables. *d*
Samuel Warner. *s*
William H. Warden. *s*
Charles Webster. *s*
Joseph Winthrop *s*
Alfred Wood. *s*
John Woody. *s*
Henry Whitman *s*
John Wilson *s*
Jeremiah Woods. *v*
Gustavus Wintling. *v*
Samuel Yohn *v*

Transferred from the Purnell Legion.

John Adams.
Felix R. Ball.
William H. Busler.
Elias T. Bull.
George Barrett.
George Brown.
James Brewer.
Edward H. Bell.
Andrew Carman.
Elijah Creswell.
Daniel Connoly.
Daniel Darlington.
John W. Ellis.
William Frederick.
William H Gosnell.
John W. Higdon.
John Hall.
Henry C. Kite.
George Mathews.
Eugene Morgan.
Stephen Nelson.
Walter O'Neil.
Michael Ritter.
George N Seibold.
Michael Scanlin.
Thomas Turner.

Transferred from the Seventh Maryland.

Jacob Cooch.
Emanuel Everhardt.
Henry C Kennedy.
Henry Lohman.

Transferred from the Eighth Maryland.

John Casay.
Charles Clark.
John Cadle.
Herbert Erne.
William Foos.
Dennis McCarty.
John Peters.
Richard T. Parkinson.
John Rice.
John Snyder.
Solomon Sherman.
Henry Schneider.
Henry S. hillinger.
William Stirling
William H. Stewart.
James H. Stallings.
Rodwill H. Tenner.
John T. Theele.
John Wellman.
August Wheland.
William White.
John M. Ward.
Charles F. West.

COMPANY G.

This company was organized principally at Cockeysville, Baltimore county, and proceeded thence to the Relay House,

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where it was mustered into the United States service, May 27, 1861. It was mustered out of service July 2, 1865.

The original number of officers and men was 85; veterans, 45; whole number, 230; killed in action, 10; mortally wounded, 1; wounded, 30; died of disease, 13; discharged for disability, 12; present at final muster out, 74.

Original Members.

Captain John W. Wilson.
First Lieutenant Robert S. Smith.
Second Lieutenant Isaac Wilson.
First Sergeant Robert Neely.
Second " John B. Haggerty.
Third " Henry Cullimore.
Fourth " William H. Uhler.
Fifth " Joseph H. Stonebraker.
First Corporal John W. Green.
Second " Levi T. Heath.
Third " Thomas J. D. Prince.
Fourth " Thomas B. Evans.
Fifth " William Gorsuch.
Sixth " Elijah Bishop.
Seventh " Edward Bartholomew.
Eighth " Leander Bond.
Fifer, Nicholas Mayze.
Drummer, James Hughlett.
Wagoner, Thomas Harper.

Privates.

John O. Allenbaugh.
David Akhurst.
James T. Armacost.
Alexander Arnold.
Louis Altheimer.
Tobias Akers.
Leonard Bond.
James Bradley.
Michael Barbeg.
John H. Cocks.
Parmenus Coppersmith.
George Conn.
Thomas Chaney.
Henry Clark.
Richard Crawford.
Thomas Carroll.
George W. Durham.
Edward Douglass.
Robert E. Ecclestoff.
John Emmitt.
George Eccleston.
Benjamin Frock.
Daniel Freeland.
Washington Fletcher.
Frederick Greaser.
William H Glassmyer.
George W. George.
William Hart.
Patrick Hanly.
Charles Huff.
Abraham Hoover.
Charles Harp.
Andrew Jackson.
Robert Kirkwood.
William Kone.
Charles Knotts.

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Privates—Continued.

Barney Klimpel.
Jethro Lynch.
Samuel H. Lane.
Luther W. Lucas.
Robert Lainhart.
John McAbe.
George W. Miller.
Thomas Murphy.
Thomas A. Morris.
Isaac Nogle.
Edwin D. Parks.
George W. Parsons.
William R. Philips.
Martin Rimmey.
Joseph Russell.
James Rowe.
John Robinson.
John N. Stiffler.
John W. Stoffer.
George W. Scipps.
Charles Sweitzer.
William Stewart.
Peter H. Small.
George C. Turner.
John Tenison.
Gilson C. Tracy.
Jacob Weaver.
Daniel Weaver.
John C. Wadsworth.
Malcolm Wilson.

Members who joined after original organization.

(The following signs are used: *v*, volunteer; *d*, drafted man; *s*, substitute.)

Charles Allen. *s*
Christopher Ambrose. *v*
Nicholas S. Bull. *v*
Eli Bond. *v*
William H. Bosley. *v*
John Brown. *v*
John Benson. *d*
John W. Brashears. *s*
Peter Bretweiser. *s*
Michael Burns. *s*
Alexander Breene. *s*
John Christner. *v*
Daniel Cassell. *v*
Charles Carter. *v*
John V. Clark. *v*
Francis Conner. *d*
James Clark. *s*
Joseph Conner. *s*
Joseph M. Collins. *s*
John O. Dutton. *v*
John Dixon. *v*
William Douch. *v*
James Daily. *s*
James Evans. *v*
Joseph Fagan. *v*
John E. Foster. *v*
Patrick Flinn. *s*
Thomas Finegan. *s*
John E. Gorsuch. *v*
John Goodwin. *v*
Peter Girard. *s*
Hacket Goodwin. *d*
Henry Harp. *v*
John Harper. *v*
Abraham Hale *v*
Nelson Hook. *v*
George Harris. *s*
Charles F. Hyson. *s*
William Johnson. *s*
John Kone. *v*
William S. Keyser. *s*
Christian Kyne. *v*
Levy Lockman. *v*
John Leadbetble. *s*
Franklin McComas. *v*
Andrew McBride. *v*
Jacob Mercer. *v*
John B Merryman. *v*
George W. Martin. *v*
Lewis Murry. *v*
John McKeaver. *s*
Jacob Morgan. *s*
John McDonald. *s*
Thomas Murry. *s*
John Nace. *v*
Ferdinand Nace. *v*
Edward Norris. *s*
George Ogle. *v*
Andre O'Neal. *v*
James Parsons. *v*

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Members who joined after original organization—Continued.

William Pr teet. *d*
William J. Parlett. *d*
William H. Rehmyer. *v*
James Russell. *v*
Jesse Rhinehart. *v*
James Robinson. *s*
Thomas Riley. *s*
Michael Riley. *s*
William Ryan. *s*
Charles Rissner. *s*
Rufus R. Richardson. *d*
Peter A. Small. *v*
Joseph H. Shuck. *v*
David E. Smith. *s*
Hans Peter Strom. *s*
Lewis Struck. *s*
Joseph Stewart. *s*
John Scofield. *s*
Alfred Swope. *s*
John Smith. *s*
John Sullivan. *s*
James N. Sprague. *v*
James Tracy. *v*
Thomas Tracy. *v*
Victor Tracy. *v*
Thomas S. Tracy. *v*
Edward M. Tracy. *v*
William A. Thompson. *v*
William Telfair. *s*
John W. Taylor. *s*
James Vance. *v*
Edward Villianan. *s*
Gittings Wilson. *v*
John Weaver. *v*
Amos Warner. *v*
Gilson Williams. *v*
Jacob Williams. *v*
George Weaver. *v*
Samuel Willis. *v*
Robert A. Wilson. *v*
Michael Weidner. *d*
James Walters. *s*
James Williams. *s*
John Walker. *s*
Andre Wissman. *s*
Henry Young. *s*

Transferred from the Purnell Legion.

William F. Barlow.

Transferred from the Fourth Maryland.

Albert C. Dunn.
Michael Farrell.
David Hagaman.
Peter Hughes.
William C. Koffman.
Frederick Muscope.
Daniel Price.
Andrew Sparewasser.
William H. Townsend.
John Woitz.
Frederick Weiss.
Allen J. Williams.

Transferred from the Sixth Maryland.

John Bain.
Harlin L. Draper.
Adrian Harry.
John Jones.
Adam Miller.
Thomas Peters.
John Smith.
Lewis Smith.
John Schmidt.
John Zuber.
William Zimmicher.

Transferred from the Seventh Maryland.

Mathew Dazell.
Andrew E. Ebaugh.
John F. Hany.
Robert J. Richardson.

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Transferred from the Eighth Maryland.

Jerome Ambruster.
William H. Bennett.
Edward H. Bolgiano.
George P. Dale.
James P. Drew.
James A. Hilliard.
Samuel J. W. Hawes.
Edward K. Johnston.
George L. Reynard.
John T. Thomson.
William H. Yingling.

COMPANY H.

This company was organized by the consolidation of two incomplete companies, one raised at Frederick city and the other at Baltimore. It was mustered into the United States service at the Relay House May 27, 1861, and mustered out with the regiment July 2, 1865.

The original number of officers and men was 94; veterans, 52; whole number, 216; killed in action, 4; mortally wounded, 8; wounded, 19; died of disease, 15; discharged for disability, 12; present at final muster out, 70.

Original Members.

Captain Benjamin H. Schley.
First Lieutenant John McF. Lyeth.
Second Lieutenant Maurice Albaugh.
First Sergeant George S. Streams.
Second " John M. Freshour.
Third " William Taylor.
Fourth " Joseph G. H. Kirby.
Fifth " Benjamin F. Batson.
First Corporal John R. Bear.
Second " Francis M. Smith.
Third " Charles H. Waltemyer.
Fourth " George W. Richards.
Fifth " John R. Jones.
Sixth " Charles W. Maddox.
Seventh " Samuel T. Lidie.
Eighth " Francis M. Thomas.
Drummer, Frederick Lock.
Fifer, George W. Koogle.

Privates.

Jeremiah C. Alexander,
Abner Acres
James M. Biser.
Henry Barnhart.
George A. Burke.
John F. Boice.
Timothy Boyle,
Ferdinand Brant,
William Baxter.
Henry Bulbin.
William H. Carlin,
Horatio Carey.

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Privates—Continued.

Alexander A. Cook.
Abel G. Cadwalader.
Harrison C. Cadwalader.
Joseph P. Dininney.
John W. Disney.
Columbus R. Durham.
John Dobbin.
Daniel Ensor.
Thomas E. Earhart.
Thaddeus T Frazier.
Greenbury Freshour.
Elias J. Gosnell.
Joseph H Gough.
John Garmhausen.
George W. Harris.
Abraham Hardy.
George W. Hays.
James K. P. Haney.
Thomas H. Hogg.
James High.
George Ingram.
Charles A. Krause.
Joseph W. Kirkley.
George W. Kerner.
John Litner.
George T. Lewis.
David Lantz.
George McCurley.
George A. Mullen.
John E. Morgan.
Lewis W. Mettee.
Charles H. Mills.
William G. McGinnis.
Richard M. McGinnis.
Henry T. Mills.
George W. Marley.
John McGowan.
John T. Nichols.
William Parrish.
George N. Rine.
Henry Roelkey.
William H. Reynolds.
Joseph Reeder.
Nicholas Rinehardt.
William E. Richardson.
Stephen Reynolds.
William Shuttler.
Henry Smith.
Beale Spurrier.
Richard Shaum.
Hiram E. Smith.
Henry Shipley.
Jacob Shoemaker.
James T. Sullivan.
Robert J. Side.
John P. Thompson.
John Thirn.
Jesse P. Webb.
Uriah Wacter.
Philip J. Woods.
Charles E. Wagner.
Lewis E. Ward.
James S. White.
John R. Young.

Members who joined after original organization.

(The following signs are used: *v*, volunteer; *d*, drafted mans; *s*, substitute.)

William Acton. *v*
David Bently. *v*
Samuel Brown. *v*
Reuben Bowers. *v*
Benjamin H. Bond. *v*
John S. Bond. *v*
Thomas Burns, (first.) *s*
Charles Brown. *s*
Thomas Brown. *s*
Thomas Burns, (second.) *s*
James Brown. *s*
James T. Bruce. *s*
John Barton. *s*
Peter C. Creamer. *v*
Edward Clinton. *s*
Obellina Cram. *s*
Henry Clayton. *s*
William Cole. *d*
John Crowney. *s*
James Donavan. *s*
Ernest Eissenhardt. *s*
John W. Ellis. *d*
Samuel R. Frazier. *v*
William Fischer. *v*
David Freshour. *v*
Alfred Frost. *v*

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Members who joined after original organization—Continued.

George Frost. *v*
George Fink. *d*
Owen Gilroy. *v*
John Harris. *v*
Joseph F. Hayden. *v*
John R. Haggerty. *v*
William G. Hill. *d*
James Heard. *d*
John A. Hosbough. *s*
William Hays. *d*
Abraham Jones. *v*
John Jones. *d*
James H. Knott. *v*
Edward Karbkamp. *s*
Emile Legrande. *s*
Pierre Louis. *s*
John W. Long. *d*
Peter Morris. *v*
Otto C. Mury. *v*
Thomas J. Mathias. *v*
John McCurley, Jr. *s*
William McCormick. *s*
James Morrison. *s*
Nathan Miller. *s*
James McDermott. *s*
George P. Miller. *d*
Charles H. Medley. *d*
James McCullum. *s*
William McClain. *s*
John Myers. *s*
William O'Brien. *s*
Francis Osborn. *s*
George W. Popp. *v*
Henry Pilkington. *d*
Henry Pholon. *s*
Andrew J. Quade. *d*
Grafton Reynolds. *v*
Joseph Richardson. *s*
Thomas Ryan. *s*
Hiram Stotlemyer. *v*
George Stouffer. *v*
Cyrus Stack. *s*
Joseph Stahl. *s*
William Smith. *s*
Larkin H. Smith *d*
John Schroeder. *s*
Francis R. Sykes. *s*
George Spence. *s*
William Seaborgh. *s*
George W Thompson. *v*
William H. Thompson, *s*
James L. Thomas. *d*
David Uphold. *d*
Aaron Vorous. *v*
Joseph Ward. *v*
Sylvester Wolf. *v*
Edward S. Williams. *d*
Samuel Wilson. *s*
Marshal Wilkinson. *d*
Eli Ward. *s*
John Wilson. *d*
John Williams. *d*

Transferred from the Purnell Legion.

William H. Chaney. Francis Owens.

Transferred from the Seventh Maryland.

George Alloway.
Rudolph Abenshen.
Nicholas Bath.
Frederick Bansmith.
Nathan Brady.
George H. Bowman.
Joseph Bowen.
William Carrigan.
George Creighton.
William Deck.
Michael Freeman.
John W. Hawkins.
John H. Heath.
William B. M. Hardesty.
George W. Holtz.
John C. Hatzler.
James H. Jones.
John Moltz.
John Mack.
George Rippard.
Louis Rau.
Robert J. Singleton.
Thomas Sprecken.
Rudolph Schimmerger.

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Transferred from the Seventh Maryland—Continued.

William Sims.
Frederick Shingle.
Francis Smallwood.
William Staas.
William J. Thomas.
Frederick Thomas.
Charles H. Tudor.

Miscellaneous.

George Weemer.

COMPANY I.

This company was organized at Baltimore city, and mustered into the United States service at the Relay House May 27, 1861. It was mustered out of service July 2, 1865. The original number of officers and men was 83; veterans, 38; whole number, 206; killed in action, 1; mortally wounded, 3; wounded, 33; died of disease, 12; discharged for disability, 15; present at the final muster out, 31.

Original Members.

Captain Lemuel Z. Lyon.
First Lieutenant Josiah B. Coloney.
Second Lieutenant Henry C. Hack.
First Sergeant John Knoppel.
Second " James W. Lynch.
Third " Dennis Callaghan.
Fourth " David A. Woodie.
Fifth " Frederick Mathys.
First Corporal Michael Kelly.
Second " Henry Rule.
Third " Lemuel Brown.
Fourth " James B. Smith.
Fifth " Joseph Hess.
Sixth " Thomas Leatherwood.
Seventh " William G. Storch.
Eighth " Charles Carroll.
Drummer, Henry A. Waitz.
Fifer, Nicholas Rinehart.
Teamster, George L. Fox.

Privates.

William Addison.
Charles Barr.
John Briden.
Samuel Childs.
John Carr.
John Carpenter.
Frederick Corse.
Michael Diffley.
Edward Dill.
Baltus Dill.
Joseph Davis.
Thomas Dillon.

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Privates—Continued.

Henry Effing.
Philip Emmert.
Adam Ehrhart.
Henry Fehrman.
John Fitzpatrick.
Henry Grueninger.
Henry Gerholtz.
Henry Genst.
Lewis Graham.
Benjamin L. Gorsuch.
William Hardesty.
Thomas Hoffman.
Dennis Hastings.
John Harold.
Peter Homan.
Richard Hath.
Anthony Holler.
Martin Klaus.
James Kelly.
Frederick Loudenschlager.
Patrick H. Larquey.
Timothy McHugh.
Thomas McKenny.
Daniel McKerrigan.
Charles McKernan.
Stephen Mugnier.
William Miller.
Peter Miller.
Henry Monk.
Edward Marshall.
John H. Meyers.
Dominick Perre.
Charles F. E. Petting.
John R. Polton.
Joseph A Russell.
Henry Ricker.
Henry Raper.
John Readman.
Hugh Russell.
John Sullivan.
Alexander Smith.
William D. Smith.
Charles Siddler.
Charles Sturm.
Charles Sheehan.
William F. Townson.
Edward Tonn.
Philip Weller.
John White
Albert M. Wyman.
Jacob Witzel.
Peter West.

Members who joined after original organization.

(The following signs are used: *v*, volunteer; *d*, drafted man; *s*, substitute.)

Henry Archer. *d*
Samuel Allen. *d*
Joseph P. Allen. *d*
William Arch. *d*
John H. Briscoe *v*
Charles Bauman. *v*
Charles Beynor. *d*
Isaac Beacham. *s*
August Braker. *d*
John Bivington. *d*
Daniel Burns *d*
Daniel M. Cadden. *d*
John Carman *d*
Jeremiah Daily. *v*
Francis Davy. *d*
Patrick Duffy. *d*
John Dempster. *d*
John Dawson. *d*
James Doyle. *d*
Patrick Donohue. *d*
Charles Duncan. *d*
John Duncan. *d*
Henry Glass. *v*
William Gluck. *d*
John Gregor. *d*
John W. Gartside. *d*
Joseph Gerrant. *d*
Henry Hoopfer. *d*
Henry D. Hamm. *d*
Charles W. Hinerman. *d*
William H H. Jeffers. *d*
William Johnston. *d*
James A. Johnson. *d*
James Kelly. *d*
Jonathan Lainhart. *v*
John W. Lewis *v*
John Lemaire. *d*
Daniel McIntosh. *v*

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Members who joined after original organization—Continued.

George Moore. *v*
John McNulty. *d*
John McClenninghen. *d*
Isaac Nichols. *d*
Peter O'Neil. *v*
James Owens. *d*
Henry Pierce. *v*
James Petticord. *d*
Baptista Parma. *d*
John Reily. *d*
Dennis Rattcliffe. *d*
Joseph Six. *v*
Henry Smith. *d*
Levi Stevenson. *d*
Joseph Sybert. *d*
Emmil Schiller. *d*
Thomas Shaw. *d*
Charles Smith. *d*
John Taylor. *d*
Hezekiah H. Tracy. *v*
Joseph Underwood. *d*
Henry Weller. *v*
George W. Wilson. *v*
Charles W. Winchester. *d*
William F. Wantz. *d*
Charles R. Wilson. *d*
Peter Wine. *d*
James Warnick. *d*

Transferred from the Purnell Legion.

Charles Bush.
Robert H. Bell.
Levi F. Boulden.
William Bobb.
John Baun.
William Burkhart.
Patrick Coyle.
Daniel M. Dolzene.
Joseph Edwards.
Jacob Eisenberg.
John Elliott.
James C. Hazen.
Peter Hoban.
Michael Hammil.
Lewis Inloes.
Henry Kuhlman.
John Kulp.
Charles C. Lewis.
Charles Miles.
Jeremiah Morgan.
John McCready.
Charles G. McClellan.
John McPherson.
George T. W. Patterson.
David Phillips.
Peter Smith.
Charles Smith.
John H. Torborg.
William Worden.

Transferred from the Sixth Maryland.

Henry Bloure.
William Cole.
Lewis Little.
John Ross.
Henry Stengler.
John Slier.
Frederick Wilhelm.
John E. Walker.

Transferred from the Seventh Maryland.

Samuel Brennan.
Joseph Crudden.
George W. Hanes.
Jason Hardwelt.
William Halty.
Lewis Mangans.
John McLaughlin.
Michael Ryan
Simon E. Stauffer.
William Westhick.
Robert Ward.
Alphent Zink.

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Transferred from the Eighth Maryland.

Robert Hunter.
Elias Kemper.
Michael Kenny.
John Mack.
Michael O'Brien.
William Steward.
John Welch.
William Willoughby.

COMPANY K.

This company, composed principally of Germans recruited in Baltimore and Washington, was mustered into the United States service at the Relay House, May 28, 1861. It was mustered out of service July 2, 1865.

The original number of officers and men was 97; veterans, 31; whole number, 224; killed in action, 7; mortally wounded, 1; wounded, 30; died of disease, 17; discharged for disability, 14; present at final muster out, 67.

Original Members.

Captain Thomas S. J. Johnson.
First Lieutenant Norris G. Starkweather.
Second Lieutenant Julius Veidt.
First Sergeant John Reese.
Second " Lewis Lynch.
Third " George Williams.
Fourth " Ferdinand Seibold.
Fifth " John R. Davis.
First Corporal Louis Schmidt.
Second " Thomas Freeland.
Third " Henry Karl.
Fourth " Lewis Heisa.
Fifth " John Em.
Sixth " John Ennis.
Seventh " George Bryden.
Eighth " William Walter.
Musician, James A. Freeman.
" Michael Rheim.

Privates.

John R. Acton.
Andrew Adam.
Christoph Arnold.
Henry Bader.
Edmund H. Baker.
Edmund Balser.
Jacob P. Blank.
John Bowe.
John Burgess.
James O. Byrne.
John W. Carson.
John Canty.
Frederick Crummel.
John Darner.
Lewis Deckers.
Michael Downey.
Henry Downs.
James Dougherty.
Frederick Eckstine.
John Elliott.

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Privates—Continued.

John Esser.
Fite Evart.
John Fury.
Charles Fisher.
Andres Fisher.
John Flanagan.
John A. Frasell.
George L. Gagel.
Peter Gerhardt.
Charles Glick.
John Grady.
George Hass.
Max Helling.
August Klapka.
Frank Klauder.
Simon Knobelock.
William Kuhl.
William Langhoff.
Max Limebeck.
Frederick Leidenfrost.
William Lewis.
Archibald Livingston.
John T. Long.
Charles Long.
William Mauer.
George Mack.
Valentine Marbeck.
George Miller.
James F. Murta.
Martin Mueli.
David Mackenzie.
John Myers.
Christopher Nestler.
Thomas Pender.
Michael Phelan.
Andrew Premer.
John Reeder.
Thomas Riley.
John Rummelman.
George Seamon.
Patrick Slinay.
Peter Smith.
John Smith.
James Smith.
James Stewart.
John Stuart.
Peter Streeter.
Charles Swagert.
John Taylor.
Joseph William Tell.
Adam Tissell.
Andrew Umbreit.
George Wagner.
Frederick Weaver.
Paul Winfield.
Peter Weigan.
John G. Winderoth.
Jacob B. Witlinger.
George W. Young.

Members who joined after original organization.

(The following signs are used: *v*, volunteer; *d*, drafted man; *s*, substitute.)

Frank Brashears. *s*
Henry Beyer. *s*
Peter Bennett. *s*
Evan Buckingham. *d*
Charles Coleman. *s*
John W. Crosten. *s*
Asa Downs. *s*
Jeremiah Duckett. *v*
James Donahue. *s*.
James Downey. *s*
Martin Engst. *v*
John E. Fury. *d*
David Farrels. *s*.
Charles Flanigan. *s*
John Graft *s*
George Groskopf. *s*
John Havener. *s*
Edward Hall. *s*
John H. Herzberger. *s*
John Hiltner. *s*
Joseph Hisley. *v*
George E. Hurley. *v*
William P. Hess. *s*
John Kelly. *v*
Lenhart Kern. *s*
Philip Kyser. *s*
Oliver Myers. *v*
John P. Mertens. *v*
Henry Mussmyer. *s*
Samuel Martin. *d*
Valentine Meyer. *s*
Ferdinand Miller. *s*

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Members who joined after original organization—Continued.

Joseph Miller. *s*
John Miller. *s*
James McCabe. *s*
Nathaniel McKenny. *s*
Thomas Ovely. *s*
Adolph Pfeifer. *v*
Luigi Piccardi. *v*
Martin Riley. *v*
Ebenezer Riley. *v*
William Robinson. *s*
Martin Stnrmer. *v*
Jacob Sturmer. *v*
John Steiber. *s*
Christopher Smith. *s*
John A. Tilman. *s*
John Williams. *s*
Ferdinand Yeager; *s*
Martin Zapell. *v*

Transferred from the Purnell Legion.

Daniel Allen.
John F. Armiger.
George D. Armiger.
William Brown.
Peter A. Barrows.
Joseph L. Cathin.
Peter A. Coyle.
John Driskoll.
William H. Grape.
William Gregory.
James G. Grissom.
John Grames.
John E. Hughes.
Jacob W. Houck.
George Hussy.
John J. Jones.
Edward Jones.
Benjamin F. Jones.
George W. Jones.
Charles B. Jones.
Charles W. Jean.
Frederick Kunkle.
August King.
George Lee.
Jackson Lee.
William H. Lang.
John W. Leddon.
James Little.
Michael F. Mott.
John F. Magnire.
Vincent McCullough.
Robert Miller.
Charles A. Morris.
Albert Murry.
Gotleib Nafzger.
Joseph Randle.
Charles Scott.
John Schmidt.
Cyrus Sordy.
Joseph Scaw.
Joseph Scarborough.
William Tully.
Francis J. Tarlton.
Thomas Thompson.
John L. Vinger.
Roscoe G. Waltz.
Charles Williams.
Frederick Wagner.

Transferred from the Eighth Maryland.

John H. Blades.
John Brittin.
Nicholas Cougle.
Andrew F. Dukes.
Levin Dukes.
George Dougherty.
John Durst.
William Eves.
Thomas Gilt.
Peter Gerhardt.
John Green.
Adolphus Geigher
John Housell.
George Hays.
George Hill.
William Kelly.
John Liddle.
Edward Mummy.
William McKinley.
Andrew McNulty.
John Martin.
Michael Nolan.
Frederick Navsbumb.
Frederick Neighoff.
Lewis Pipeno.
Francis Smith.

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APPENDIX F.

OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE SEVERAL REGIMENTS COMPOSING THE MARYLAND BRIGADE, WITH A ROSTER OF THE OFFICERS.

FIRST REGIMENT.

The history of this regiment has already been given in the body of the work, and the register of its officers is contained in Appendix A.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was mustered into the United States service at Baltimore city, from July 16 to October 4, 1862. Company E was raised in Carroll county and the others in the city of Baltimore. The regiment left Baltimore for active duty September 18, 1862.

It was identified with the Maryland Brigade from its organization to its muster out, which occurred on the thirty-first of May, 1865

Its first Colonel was W. J. L. Nicodemus, a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and Captain in the regular army, who resigned in November, 1862. He was succeeded by Colonel R. N. Bowerman who was mustered out with the regiment.

It suffered heavily in the various engagements through which it passed from the Wilderness to Appomattox Court-House. Its battle list comprises the following: Maryland Heights, Funkstown, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Chapel House, Peeble's Farm, Hatcher's Run, Hicksford Raid, Dabney's Mill, White Oak Road, Five Forks, Appomattox Court-House, Spottsylvania, Harris' Farm, North Anna, Shady Grove.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Mustered out with the Regiment, May 31, 1865.

Colonel Richard N. Bowerman, (brevetted Brigadier-General for

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gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date April 1, 1865.)
Lieutenant-Colonel Gregory Barrett, Jr., (brevetted Colonel, to date from January 4, 1865)
Major Harrison Adreon, (brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date April 1, 1865.)
Captain Louis A. Carl.
Captain William H. Davis.
Captain David Crouch.
Captain George Ruths.
Captain Henry Wilhelm.
Captain Robert B. Meads.
Captain John Schley.
First Lieutenant Thomas McDonald, R. Q. M.
First Lieutenant John W. Isaacs, (brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of White Oak Road and Five Forks, Va., to date April 1, 1865.)
First Lieutenant John H. Suter.
First Lieutenant Joseph T. Addison.
First Lieutenant Thomas E. Kemp, Adjutant.
First Lieutenant Thomas H. Davis.
First Lieutenant Ferdinand Chenoweth.
First Lieutenant Paul D. Placide.
First Lieutenant William T. Easton.
First Lieutenant John T. Ellers.
First Lieutenant Joseph Elliott.
Surgeon Charles W. Cadden.
Assistant Surgeon Augustus W. Dodge.
Chaplain Edwin R. Hera.

Promoted.

Captain Josiah Bankerd, February 14, 1865, to Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon Henry W. Owings, June 2, 1863, to Surgeon Second E. S. Maryland Infantry.

Resigned or Discharged.

Colonel William J. L. Nicodemus, November 17, 1862.
Major Henry P. Brooks, December 9, 1863.
Captain Isaac L. Boyd, January 14, 1863.
Captain Edward I. Hyde, August 7, 1863.
Captain John L. Bishop, November 10, 1863.
Captain Robert Watson, September 5, 1864.
Captain Anthony C. Williams, September 9, 1864.
Captain J. Bailey Orem, October 31, 1864.
Captain Martin Suter, November 25, 1864.
Captain John A. Tucker, May 18, 1865.
First Lieutenant John Deneney, October 9, 1862.
First Lieutenant John A. Thompson, Jr., November 12, 1862.

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First Lieutenant William H. Allen, March 9, 1863.
First Lieutenant William T. Adreon, R. Q. M., April 5, 1863.
First Lieutenant Robert B. Meads, October 9, 1863. (Re-commissioned First Lieutenant, April 27, 1864.)
First Lieutenant John W. Brown, March 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant John H. Millender, May 10, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Oscar A. Mace, October 16, 1862.
Second Lieutenant John G. Barber, December 8, 1862.
Second Lieutenant Sigismund Von Hagen, February 23, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Edward E Nicholson, June 21, 1864.
Surgeon William W. Volk, April 2, 1863.
Assistant Surgeon John C. Carter, April 2, 1864.

Died.

Captain Charles Z. O'Neill, killed in action at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864.
First Lieutenant Robert M. Gorsuch, May 6, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.
First Lieutenant Thomas A. Mills, August 23, 1864, of wounds received in action at the Weldon Railroad, Va.
First Lieutenant Jacob Rimby, August 31, 1864, of disease.

Dismissed.

First Lieutenant William J. Crawford, December 6, 1864.
Second Lieutenant John W. Reckard, January 4, 1864.

Cashiered.

First Lieutenant Albert S. Husband, December 31, 1863.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Baltimore city under the call of July 2, 1862. The companies were raised at the following-named places, and mustered into the United States service on the dates affixed thereto: A, Carroll county, August 12, 1862; B, Baltimore city, August 20, 1862; C, Carroll county, August 23, 1862; D, Frederick county, August 23, 1862; E, Baltimore city, August, 27, 1862; F, Baltimore city, September 8, 1862; G, Baltimore city, August 28, 1862; H, Washington county, September 5, 1862; I, Baltimore city, August 25, 1862; K, Baltimore city, September 2, 1862.

It took its departure from Baltimore on the nineteenth of September, 1862, and proceeded *via* Frederick city to Williamsport, where it joined the brigade, which had gone by the way of Harrisburg. Its connection with the brigade

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terminated in March, 1863, when it was assigned to General Milroy's command, and subsequently to the Sixth Army Corps, with which it rendered excellent service.

The first Colonel of the regiment was George R. Howard, who resigned on the fifth of May, 1863, and was succeeded by John W. Horn. This officer also resigned in February, 1865, being succeeded in command of the regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph C. Hill. The regiment participated in the following engagements: Winchester, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Sailor's Creek, Appomattox Court-House

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Mustered out with the Regiment, June 20, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph C. Hill.
Captain John J. Bradshaw, (brevetted Major April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va.)
Captain John R. Rouzer.
Captain John G. Simpers, (brevetted Major April 6, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va.)
Captain Charles A. Damuth, (brevetted Major April 6, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va.)
Captain Erastus S. Norvall, (brevetted Major April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va.)
Captain William H. Abercrombie.
Captain G. M. Eichelberger, (brevetted Captain April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va.)
Captain LewisF. Byers.
First Lieutenant James H. C. Brewer, Regimental Quartermaster.
First Lieutenant Joseph L. Mahan, Adjutant, (brevetted Captain April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg, Va.)
First Lieutenant Thomas Duff, (brevetted Captain April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va.)
First Lieutenant Frederick K. Bryan.
First Lieutenant Nelson McDowell.
First Lieutenant Alexander Leeds.
First Lieutenant Charles G. Fiechtner.
First Lieutenant O. H. P. Mathias, (brevetted First Lieutenant April 6, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va.)
Surgeon Edwin K. Foreman.
Assistant Surgeon Hugh A. Maughlin.

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Resigned or Discharged.

Colonel George R. Howard, February 5, 1863.
Colonel John W. Horn, (brevetted Brigadier-General October 19, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign before Richmond, and in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.,) February 4, 1865.
Lieutenant-Colonel William A. McKellip, November 23, 1863.
Captain George Webster, February 21, 1863.
Captain John S. Christie, May 31, 1863.
Captain Martin Rouzer, October 17, 1863.
Captain Jacob L. Goldsborough, June 19, 1864.
Captain J. L. Beaver, October 4, 1864.
Captain Albert Billings'ea, December 23, 1864.
Captain Harry Coggins, January 10, 1865.
Captain Henry J. Hawkins, March 22, 1865.
Captain Demarest J. Smith, May 15, 1865.
First Lieutenant Isaac N. Benjamin, October 17, 1862.
First Lieutenant Jacob B. Ash, January 27, 1863.
First Lieutenant John Pryor, April 14, 1863.
First Lieutenant William J. Grant, December 22, 1863.
First Lieutenant Norris J. Starkweather, May 24, 1864.
First Lieutenant John A. Schwartz, September 24, 1864.
First Lieutenant James Touchstone, Regimental Quartermaster, October 4, 1864.
First Lieutenant Charles N. Kuhn, March 17, 1865.
First Lieutenant Albert F. Rittenhouse, (brevetted Captain April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va.,) June 2, 1865.
Second Lieutenant Samuel H. Jack, October 22, 1862.
Second Lieutenant William T. Cain, January 14, 1863.
Second Lieutenant William E. Thompson, December 21, 1863.
Second Lieutenant James A. Robinson, March 17, 1864.
Second Lieutenant David C. Hammett, June 25, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Goldsborough, (brevetted First Lieutenant April 6, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va.,) May 15, 1865.
Surgeon Charles F. M. Neilson, November 5, 1863.
Surgeon Charles T. Simpers, October 26, 1864.
Chaplain Joseph T. Brown, February 15, 1864.

Mustered out on Expiration of Term of Service.

First Lieutenant Ira Tyler, January 7, 1865.

Died.

Major Clifton K. Prentiss, (brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va.,) August 20, 1865, of wounds received in action at Petersburg, Va.

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Captain Adam B. Martin, May 6, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.

Captain Thomas Ocker, (brevetted Major April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va.,) April 18, 1865, of wounds received in action at Petersburg.

First Lieutenant Melville R. Small, Adjutant, October 19, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cedar Creek, Va.

First Lieutenant Samuel W. Angel, April 10, 1865, of wounds received in action at Petersburg, Va.

Second Lieutenant John Selfridge, September 30, 1863, of disease.

Second Lieutenant Alexander F. Myers. Killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Second Lieutenant David G. Orr. Killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 1864.

Second Lieutenant William H. Burns. Killed in action at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864.

Dismissed.

Captain Francis A. Crouch, October 24, 1863.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was mustered into the United States service at Baltimore, in August and September, 1862. It consisted originally of nine companies, raised as follows: A, in Washington county; B, Frederick county; C, Baltimore and Harford counties; D, Baltimore city; E, Frederick county; F, Carroll county; G, Frederick county; H, Baltimore city; I, Washington county.

Company K was added in April, 1864, being composed of the re-enlisted men of the Tenth Maryland infantry, (a six months' organization.)

The regiment left Baltimore September 18, 1862, with the brigade. Its first Colonel was Edwin H. Webster, of Harford county. He resigned November 6, 1863, and was succeeded by Charles E. Phelps, of Baltimore city. The latter resigned on the ninth of September, 1864, when the command of the regiment devolved upon Major E. M. Mobley, who was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel D. T. Bennett.

The career of the regiment is similar to that of the others in the brigade.

It bore an active part in the following battles, sustaining large losses; Funkstown, Haymarket, Wilderness, Laurel

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Hill, Spottsylvania, Harris' Farm, North Anna, Shady Grove, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Chapel House, Peeble's Farm, Hatcher's Run, Hicksford Raid, Dabney's Mill, White Oak Road, Five Forks, Appomattox Court-House.

On the thirty-first of May, 1865, the regiment (with the exception of Company K, transferred to the First Regiment) was mustered out.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Mustered out with Regiment, May 31, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel David T. Bennett, (brevetted Colonel, April 1, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va.)

Major Edward M. Mobley, (brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, April 9, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of Lee's army, and Colonel, March 13, 1865, for faithful and gallant services.)

Captain John Makechney.

Captain James B. Cochran, (brevetted Major, April 1, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of White Oak Road and Five Forks, Va.)

Captain Lawrence Towers.

Captain William H. Colklesser.

Captain John Howard.

Captain Isaiah Lightner.

Captain William D. Ratcliff.

Captain Joseph A. Harkins.

Captain Henry W. Wheeler.

First Lieutenant Thomas W. Harn.

First Lieutenant Thomas S. Nesbitt, Regimental Quartermaster.

First Lieutenant Hilliary T. Burrows.

First Lieutenant John K. Green.

First Lieutenant Valentine G. Brewer.

First Lieutenant John Ball, Adjutant.

First Lieutenant Jacob Koogle.

First Lieutenant Samuel N. Whittle.

First Lieutenant Charles M. Suter.

First Lieutenant Noble H. Creager.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Smith.

Second Lieutenant Richard G. Dunphy.

Second Lieutenant Charles S. Knodle.

Second Lieutenant Henry G. Lugenbeel.

Second Lieutenant Wm. H. H. Horine.

Second Lieutenant John McMorris.

Second Lieutenant William H. Burnham.

Surgeon Robert K. Robinson.

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Resigned or Discharged.

Colonel Edwin H. Webster, November 6, 1863.
Colonel Charles E. Phelps, (brevetted Brigadier-General, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services,) September 9, 1864.
Major William H. Dallam, November 14, 1863.
Captain A. C. Bragonier, April 7, 1863.
Captain Richard E. Bouldin, October 8, 1864.
Captain Daniel Rinehart, November 28, 1864.
Captain Ephraim F. Anderson, November 30, 1864.
Captain William D. Morrison, January 17, 1865.
First Lieutenant Charles T. Reifsnider, October 22, 1862.
First Lieutenant John K. Smith, January 11, 1863.
First Lieutenant Skipwith C. Gorrell, November 25, 1863.
First Lieutenant Joseph P. Webster, January 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant A. James Weise, October 6, 1864.
First Lieutenant George L. Tyler, Adjutant, November 3, 1864.
First Lieutenant Charles A. Conner, May 15, 1865.
Second Lieutenant William H. Cromwell, October 10, 1862.
Second Lieutenant Joseph Robinson, January 1, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Joshua T. Dayhoff, April 19, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Peter A. Hagan, May 15, 1865.
Surgeon James H. Jarrett, March 5, 1864.
Assistant Surgeon John H. Bolton, October 6, 1864.
Assistant Surgeon Harvey Bohrman, May 15, 1865.
Chaplain William H. Keith, May 15, 1865.

Died.

First Lieutenant Isaiah Devilbiss, September 24, 1863, of disease, at Culpeper, Va.
Second Lieutenant Robert H. Hergesheimer. Killed in action at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 21, 1864.

Dropped from the Rolls.

First Lieutenant Marmaduke Dove, since September 4, 1862.
Second Lieutenant John A. McAllister, since August 28, 1862.

Dismissed.

Captain Richard R. Brouner, November 3, 1863.
Second Lieutenant F. Stanly Beacham, August 16, 1863.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Baltimore city under the call of July 2, 1862. Its original companies were raised as follows: A, B, C, D, F and G at Baltimore, and E in Frederick county. These companies were mustered into the United States service from August 15 to October 28, 1862. Companies H, I and K were composed of nine

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months' drafted men, and were mustered in from December, 1862, to April, 1863. They were mustered out as their terms of service expired. The veterans and recruits of Companies B and C, Purnell cavalry, (dismounted,) were transferred to the regiment November 17, 1864, and designated as Companies H and I.

The regiment took the field September 18, 1862, under command of Colonel A. W. Denison, of Baltimore city. It participated in all the battles in which the brigade was engaged, a list of which is here given: Maryland Heights, Funkstown, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Harris' Farm, North Anna, Shady Grove, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Chapel House, Peeble's Farm, Hatcher's Run, Hicksford Raid, Dabney's Mill, White Oak Road, Five Forks, Appomattox Court-House.

In these battles and engagements the regiment sustained a loss of three officers and thirty-seven enlisted men killed, ten officers and two hundred and one enlisted men wounded, and forty-four enlisted men missing. Of the missing only eight returned, whilst of the wounded, five officers and eighty-eight enlisted men recovered sufficiently to resume duty with the regiment.

It was mustered out of service May 31, 1865.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Mustered out with the Regiment, May 31, 1865.

Colonel Andrew W. Denison, (brevetted Brigadier-General August 19, 1864, for meritorious conduct in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, Va., and Major-General March 31, 1865, for gallant conduct in the battle of White Oak Road, Va.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest F. M. Faehtz, (brevetted Co onel April 1, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va.)

Captain Frederick W. Simon, (brevetted Major April 1, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va.)

Captain Alexander Murray, (brevetted Major April 1, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va.)

Captain Louis R. Cassard, (brevetted Major April 1, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va.)

Captain William E. Andrews.

Captain Edwin W. Moffett.

Captain Henry C. Bartleson.

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Captain Washington I. Purnell, (brevetted Major April 1, 1865, for gallant services at the battle of Five Forks, Va.)
Captain George W. Shealer, (brevetted Captain April 1, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va.)
First Lieutenant William B. Norman.
First Lieutenant George W. Johnson.
First Lieutenant Christopher L. Wingate, (brevetted Captain March 31, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of White Oak Road, Va.)
First Lieutenant Lewis E. Kennard.
First Lieutenant John H. B. Swain.
First Lieutenant James H. Hering.
First Lieutenant William H. Leonard, Adjutant, (brevetted Captain April 1, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va.)
First Lieutenant William H. Cooke.
Second Lieutenant Benjamin R. Boyer.
Second Lieutenant Augustus Feilen.
Second Lieutenant Fritz Schleuwig.
Surgeon Alphonzo A. White.

Promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Johannes, February 25, 1865, to Colonel Eleventh Regiment, Maryland Infantry.
Second Lieutenant James R. Hosmer, May 12, 1863, to Captain and A. Q. M. United States Volunteers.

Resigned or Discharged.

Captain William F. Larrabee, January 9, 1863.
Captain Richard F. Gardner, February 24, 1863.
Captain C. Davis Ireland, April 27, 1863.
Captain Eugene J. Rizer, September 30, 1863.
Captain Stephen P. Heath, April 16, 1864.
Captain Charles T. Dixon, June 15, 1864.
Captain Frederick C. Garmhausen, November 28, 1864.
Captain Beal D. Riddle, May 15, 1865.
First Lieutenant Edward Y. Goldsborough, December 21, 1863.
First Lieutenant Christopher C. Adreon, Regimental Quartermaster, February 20, 1864.
First Lieutenant Thomas J. Sterling, July 23, 1864.
First Lieutenant Bowie F. Johnson, December 14, 1864.
First Lieutenant John C. Young, May 5, 1865
Second Lieutenant George Gamble, September 30, 1862.
Second Lieutenant John W. Simpers, December 3, 1862.
Second Lieutenant Richard L. Gross, January 14, 1863.
Second Lieutenant McKendree C. Furlong, September 26, 1863.
Second Lieutenant William W. Roderick, March 7, 1864.
Assistant Surgeon William B. Wheeler, December 15, 1864.
Chaplain John J. Suman, June 30, 1864.

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Mustered out on Expiration of Term of Service.

Captain David F. Hullett, November 5, 1863.
Captain George W. Shriver, March 11, 1864.
First Lieutenant Barnard N. Greaser, November 1, 1863.
First Lieutenant William P. Cole, December 29, 1863.
First Lieutenant Thomas Latchford, March 11, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Wallace A. Bowie, November 4, 1863.
Second Lieutenant William J. Biays, December 29, 1863.

Died.

Captain James Bride. Killed in action at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864.
First Lieutenant James Fay, August 27, 1864, of wounds received in action at Weldon Railroad, Va.
Second Lieutenant Jacob L. Troxell. Killed in action at Dabney's Mill, Va., February 6, 1865.

Dismissed.

First Lieutenant Louis Chaney, September 30, 1863.
Second Lieutenant George W. McCulloh, February 24, 1864.

Cashiered.

First Lieutenant Joseph O. Broadfoot, March 21, 1865.

BALTIMORE BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This battery was organized at Baltimore by Captain F. W. Alexander, under the call of July 2, 1862. It was mustered into the United States service August 18, 1862, and attached to the Maryland Brigade, with which it continued to serve until March, 1863, when it was transferred to General Milroy's command at Winchester, Virginia. At the battle of Winchester, on the fifteenth of June, 1863, all of its guns were captured by the enemy, and many of its members taken prisoners.

It subsequently served in the Middle Military Department, Eighth Army Corps, and was engaged at the battle of the Monocacy. It was mustered out of service June 17, 1865.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS,

Mustered out with the Battery, June 17, 1865.

Captain H. Eugene Alexander.
First Lieutenant Charles H. Evans.
First Lieutenant Peter Leary, Jr.
Second Lieutenant J. Thomas Hall.
Second Lieutenant Marion A. Brian.

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Appointed Captain and C. S. of Volunteers.

Captain F. W. Alexander, March 31, 1865.

PURNELL LEGION.

This regiment was organized at Pikesville Arsenal, (place of general rendezvous,) eight miles north of Baltimore city. The several companies were recruited as follows: A, B, C, H and K, in the city of Baltimore; D and G, principally in Somerset and Worcester counties; E in Cecil county, and F in Baltimore county.

They were mustered into the United States service at various dates in the months of October and November, 1861. The first Colonel was William H. Purnell of Worcester county, who, resigning in February, 1862, was succeeded by William J. Leonard, of Salisbury, Maryland. This officer was taken prisoner at Catlett's Station, Virginia, August 22, 1862, when the command devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin L. Simpson, who resigned in December, 1862. Colonel Leonard having resigned in November, 1862, Captain Samuel A Graham was promoted to the colonelcy, and held that position until the muster out of the regiment, October 24, 1864.

The veterans and recruits were transferred to the First Maryland.

The services of the regiment are thus briefly stated: In October, 1861, it proceeded to the eastern shore of Virginia and cleared that section of country of all armed rebels. In May, 1862, it was sent to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and there participated in an engagement with "Stonewall" Jackson's army, which was threatening an advance into Maryland; joined in the pursuit of the retreating rebels up the Shenandoah Valley, proceeding thence to Catlett's Station, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, at which place, during the retreat of General Pope's army, five companies were suddenly and unexpectedly attacked by a force of rebel cavalry under Stuart, and two men killed and sixty-three captured. From this point the regiment fell back with the army to Washington, moving thence to Antietam, Maryland, where it suffered some loss.

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It was subsequently stationed at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, Frederick city, Maryland, along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, Fort Delaware, Delaware, and in Charles county, Maryland On the eighteenth of May, 1864, it proceeded to Alexandria, Virginia, and thence *via* Belle Plain Landing, and Fredericksburg, Virginia, to the Army of the Potomac, being assigned to the Maryland Brigade on the twenty-ninth of May. 1864. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the brigade. The battles, &c , in which it bore an honorable part are as follows: Harper's Ferry. Virginia ; Catlett's Station, Virginia ; Chantilly, Virginia; South Mountain, Maryland ; Antietam, Maryland; Harper's Ferry, Virginia ; Shady Grove, Virginia; Bethesda Church, Virginia; Cold Harbor, Virginia; Assault on Petersburg, Siege of Petersburg. Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Chapel House, Peeble's Farm.

At the battle of Weldon Railroad the loss of the regiment was seventeen killed, fifty-nine wounded, and fifty-eight captured.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Mustered out with the Regiment, October 24, 1864.

Colonel Samuel A. Graham.
Major Robert G. King.
Captain William H. Boyle.
Captain William Gibson.
Captain Francis I. D. Webb.
Captain W. Stonebraker.
First Lieutenant John McCauley.
First Lieutenant S. H. Bogardus, Adjutant.
First Lieutenant Thomas P. Hammitt.
First Lieutenant Samuel H. Hayman.
First Lieutenant Edward F Foster, R. Q. M.
First Lieutenant Ebenezer J. Rogers.
First Lieutenant Thomas A. Kennard.
Second Lieutenant William Calder.
Second Lieutenant Sidney I. Wailes.
Second Lieutenant John J. Kuhn.
Second Lieutenant John W Miller.
Second Lieutenant John Reed.
Second Lieutenant Thomas B. McLean.
Second Lieutenant Charles G. L. Jacobi.
Surgeon James S. O'Donnell.
Assistant Surgeon William H. Rippard.

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Promoted.

Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Cadden, April 14, 1863, to Surgeon Fourth Regiment, Maryland Infantry.

Resigned or Discharged.

Colonel William H. Purnell, February 17, 1862.
Colonel William J. Leonard, November 26, 1862.
Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Johannes, April 20, 1862.
Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin L. Simpson, December 5, 1862.
Major William J. Taylor, March 25, 1862.
Major William T. Fulton, December 2, 1862.
Captain William R. Patterson, September 26, 1862.
Captain William H. Mitchell, November 30, 1862.
Captain H. Clay McAllister, November 30, 1862.
Captain Robert G. King, December 5, 1862. (Re-commissioned as Major, February 11, 1863.)
Captain William H. Hogarth, October 4, 1864.
Captain William H. Watkins, October 25, 1864.
Captain Howard M. Newton, March 6, 1865.
First Lieutenant John T. Graham, R. Q. M., February 22, 1862.
First Lieutenant John W. Cooper, March 25, 1862.
First Lieutenant Samuel Burns, Jr., August 5, 1862.
First Lieutenant Albert J. Brooks, April 12, 1864.
First Lieutenant John F. Reinicker, September 8, 1864.
Second Lieutenant William W. Thorington, March 25, 1862.
Second Lieutenant Lewis P. Siebold, June 10, 1862.
Second Lieutenant Martin Callahan, June 12, 1862.
Second Lieutenant Joseph W. McNeal, November 15, 1862.
Second Lieutenant George W. Brown, December 24, 1862.
Second Lieutenant Christian G. Peters, October 26, 1864.
Surgeon John T. Hall, January 28, 1862.
Surgeon Henry F. Bowen, June 7, 1862.
Chaplain Vaughan Smith, April 15, 1862.

Died.

Captain Alexander S. Williamson. Killed in action at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 18, 1864.
First Lieutenant Josiah S. Hubbell, Adjutant, November 21, 1862, of disease, at Baltimore, Md.

Dropped from the Rolls.

First Lieutenant John Bigelow, April 30, 1862.

Dismissed.

Captain George S. Merrill, October 21, 1863.
First Lieutenant Z. Woolen Christopher, September 21, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Charles H. Stokeley, May 20, 1864.

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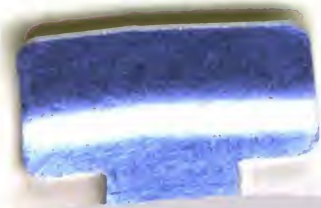

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